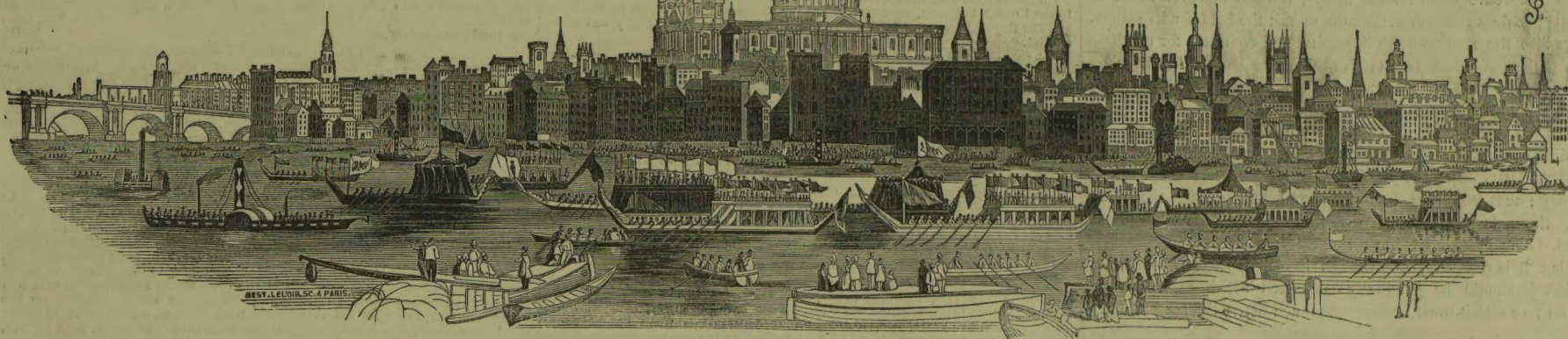


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

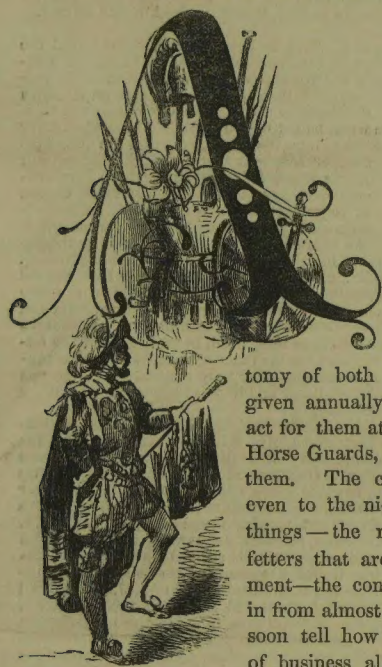


No. 253.—Vol. X.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.



AMONG the most important business of the Session is the settlement of the Army and Navy Estimates. It is the weighing our power, and casting up its price; and if any one happens to be under the influence of chivalric and romantic notions of war and warriors, whether on sea or shore, the anatomy of both branches of the service given annually by the Ministers who act for them at the Admiralty and the Horse Guards, will go far to undeceive them. The cold calculations of cost, even to the niceties of pence and farthings—the regulations, checks, and fetters that are visible in every movement—the continual grievances poured in from almost every rank and grade—soon tell how very complete a matter of business all the “pomp, pride, and

circumstance” of military display really is. And more than all this, it will teach those who have not reflected on the matter, that neither the soldier's nor the sailor's life is quite what it looks on the surface. There are few professions that are not better paid; none where the toils and dangers are so great; and neglect, apathy, and indifference on the part of the Government have been almost the general rule of treatment both as to men and material.

The general approval given to the Navy Estimates for this year, as proposed by Mr. Ward, of course implies that there are indications of improvement; so there are, but yet we should doubt if the Board of Admiralty is level with the times in any one department it manages. Some of the changes now proposed are so obviously necessary, that the wonder is, not that they are made, but that they have been so long deferred. The Navy, it seems to us, has gone on improving in spite of the Board of Admiralty, rather than in consequence of its supervision. Where it has done most, it seems to have done it badly. No doubt there is some misrepresentation and colouring of facts to be allowed for, but some of the details given by Sir C. Napier, and others, of the mishaps of the Government shipbuilders, are positively ludicrous, did not the cost of them make the matter too serious for trifling. The Commodore's “catalogue of ships” is in its way more remarkable than Homer's; the Admiralty may allude to its experiments, constructive and destructive, with all the complacency of Beau Brummell's valet, when he spoke of a score of starched cravats spoiled in the tying, merely as “our failures.” But, as the nation pays for these experiments, it would be as well to consider whether some better system might not be formed. There seems to us something of an error in the whole matter.

At present the Government is largely engaged in the trade of ship-building: it constructs vessels of war, and brings in its bills annually to the nation in the shape of the Navy Estimates. Now, a Government never succeeds well in managing a trade of any kind. By a fatality that never varies, whatever it engages in languishes, whatever it directs goes wrong, whatever it protects decays—that is, be it understood, when it departs from its functions, and becomes a trader or manufacturer. In the business of ship-building it wastes large sums of money on the organisation of its establishments, with all their gradations of ranks and offices, necessary, perhaps, to a Government, but not to a trader—who would build a whole fleet without an Admiral at the head of his dockyard. And the result of all the elaborate system never surpasses in any case, in a great many is far inferior to, what is done by private parties without any pomp or parade. The secret is this: in a mere matter of business, the purchaser and the producer know exactly what they want, and all the calculations are plain and to the purpose, and are governed by the ordinary considerations of profit and loss. A Government is swayed by a hundred other influences; loss is of no consequence where there is no intention of making a gain; suggestions are pressed by parties who, having interest cannot be refused; or a wrong system may be taken up and persevered in, under circumstances that would ruin any one who had

not the Fortunatus purse of the Exchequer to draw upon. Looking at the expensive blunders, proved and avowed, that have been committed in the Government dockyards, the question naturally occurs, why should the Government build its own ships at all? It does it far dearer and far worse than any private establishment in the kingdom. The orders and counter-orders, the constructing and pulling to pieces, the cutting down some ships and raising others, the lengthening this vessel and shortening that, the changing of square to round (especially in the matter of sterns), is altogether inexplicable on any principle of common sense. What is built for a frigate is converted into a steamer, and a steamer, built for a certain amount of power, has more put into her than the calculator allows, and is, consequently, spoiled. Why is all this? Do those who follow the business of shipbuilding ever make such a mess of their orders? We believe not; and we hear, too, that at this moment the very finest specimens of English naval

architecture are launched from private yards. The French long excelled us in their naval models; the Americans now build the most perfect ships in the world. When the Government has a House of Parliament to construct, it gives over the work to a professional architect, Mr. Barry, and a contractor who would build a city, if required, at a fortnight's notice. Suppose it had taken the whole business into its own hands; there would have been been, perhaps, an old military or naval officer as the superintendent, who might barely know a base from a capital, with a whole chain of subordinates under them; and in thrice the time, and at thrice the money, the Lords and Commons would have been very badly lodged indeed. Our barracks, we believe, are built by the Government, or under its superintendence and direction: one blew down a short time ago, in India, killing half a regiment; those at home are almost too bad for Christians to live in. It is only in the Estimates of this year that there is a vote asked to add wash-



houses to them, though a dirty shirt is a military crime never overlooked by "smart" officers! The same vice pervades all things a Government undertakes: it should be the employer only, not the operative. Why should the Government build its own ships more than its own houses? If the system is good why not carry it out in everything? The Government does not import its own flax and hemp, and tallow, nor turn miner for its coal and iron. It does not weave cloth for the army; it does not even make its muskets; it does not import the rum, or salt the beef for its sailors. It goes into the market with its capital and contracts for all these things with those whose trade it is to forge, and weave, and pickle, and import. And what answers in one thing would succeed in another; what is advantageous on the small scale becomes still more so on a large one, the benefit multiplying in a rapidly ascending scale, in proportion to what is undertaken. There is no tendency to pare down the public expenditure to the verge of inefficiency; that would be bad economy; but, giving the same funds, there is no reason why they should not be better applied. The system we have noticed has become a gigantic one; but it is defective, and though it cannot be yet abandoned, we think it should be gradually contracted till it ceases to be acted on; or else it must be managed much better than at present.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Another journal is dead—the largest of those of France—the *Epoque* is no more. No longer will its flowing sheet—large as the sail of a seventy-four—attract the attention of the early railway traveller; no longer will officials in livery and cocked-hat sublime tender you this political bill of fare of the Parisian with the courtesy with which the lackey of Lords of high degree tenders an ice to a Duchess. Vain have been all efforts—the *Epoque* is buried; two millions of francs expended upon it could not save its life. Still are these glorious days for newspapers in France, not only because all the writers get into office, and offices the best of the State, but likewise because never was society at large apparently more bent on the fabrications of the material in which newspapers deal. The quarrel between M. Guizot and Lord Normanby, its lights and shades, its working up in interest, and its conclusion—its public manifestations and its secret mysteries is alone a proof of the scandal-generating "whereabouts" of society in the present age in France. Neither are the other departments of a newspaper worst served—in the Theatrical, for example, how novelty flows in. The great theatres keep up constant attention by their throes and struggles, whilst new ones rise. Who would have dreamt of such an institution being brought to bear as the Theatre Historique, where the public, the Dukes of Montpensier, Aumale, and Joinville at the head of the spectators, poured in at five p.m., and only left at three a.m. in the morning—as many remaining in the street as entered the house. Still are the newspapers here never satisfied with the bushels of nuts, political and social, thrown to them to crack before the public whilst they eat the kernels. The most serious, the most Ministerial, journals have endeavoured, by insinuation of words of transparent bitterness and contumely, to revive the quarrel once more between Lord Normanby and M. Guizot. It was only the day before yesterday that Count d'Appony expressed himself as being almost in despair of readjusting the once more disjointed understanding, and was obliged to call for the help of a colleague. This venerable diplomatist has been most zealous in his efforts. This is not due alone to his natural urbanity and good feeling, although for these he is highly distinguished. Austria is placed at this moment in a predicament where the amity of France, or of any other powerful country, has become of the highest importance. Ever since Frederick the Great conquered Silesia, Prussia and Austria have remained, whatever their apparent good understanding, rivals in the German Diet. There the once petty Elector has brow-beat his liege lord. To accomplish the ultimate intimidation, if not destruction, of Austria, the establishment of a corn detention in Prussia was a most effective resource.

Baron Bernstorff, a great Prussian statesman, who held the helm, and by whom the vessel of the State was piloted in the storms of the Revolutionary and Napoleon wars, proclaimed, in a memoir before his death, "That Prussia, as every one could see that did but glance at the map, was a country made up of legs and arms; and that what it essentially required was a body—and that body could only be found in a Constitution." This Constitution is now set up in *limine*: Austria is menaced with moral and political annihilation. Russia will not assist her, for the Czar waits for the day, not far off, when revolution and anarchy will begin to work their effects—to render himself the all-powerful arbiter of the contending parties, and obtain the cession of Danubian and other provinces, which ultimately will unite St. Petersburg to Constantinople. France and England are the only countries that can give Austria succour, and those which can most injure her in her tyrannical hold of Lombardy and Hungary. In Germany, the largest of the secondary kingdoms are anything but friendly to Austria. In Bavaria, the largest of all, and that which, being so Catholic in feeling, would be the most natural and useful ally, the King is beside himself. It is but a few days since that Lola Montes came driving into Paris, in a chaise and four horses, after having morally revolutionized Bavaria, excited an insurrection in Munich, and cashiered the Administration; and thus shown the imbecile state of one of the most absolute monarchies in Europe—with a King half-crazed, and with an heir to the throne who, rather than remain at home and behold the misrule there prevailing, keeps his bed, and simulates disease in order to be allowed to remain at Palermo.

A very small circumstance has created a great sensation in Paris. The Duke de Nemours has sought, by a species of private hospitality he dispenses in his apartments at the Tuileries, in the shape of balls and concerts, to acquire some of that popularity hitherto so unjustly refused him. His Royal Highness, however, has most aristocratic tastes. At the balls of the King his father, all that please to attend may do so in trousers: at the parties of the Duke de Nemours this part of costume is abridged to the knees; and this abbreviation, combined with silk stockings, on occasions of a gala, form the *sine qua non* of admission. At this news the outcry was as great as if Louis Philippe had proclaimed that he reigned like his ancestors, by Divine right, or had proclaimed, like Louis XIV., "*L'Etat c'est moi*!" This most momentous affair has been fortunately arranged. The Duke de Nemours on Monday gave a grand concert, and all the scribblers in Paris were invited. Thus it happens that, whatever may be public opinion, it has no longer a public expression, and, perforce, the visitors to his Royal Highness must adopt a form of habilliment they had decreed as only fit for lackeys. When a great statesman and a sharp wit was asked what he thought of the trousers at the King's and the abridgment at the Duke's, he exclaimed, "*Le pantalon c'est le présent, la culotte c'est l'avenir*!" There is great profundity, however trifling the material, in this sentence: the aristocratic tendencies of the Court and Government are as undoubted as our having ultimately an hereditary peerage.

A deep sensation of melancholy pervades society on account of the death of M. Gabriel Dellessert, one of the most honourable statesmen, and once the greatest banker in Paris; a man whose heart was as large as his mind, and whose benevolence was as untiring as it was unobtrusive. His brother is likewise a member of the Chamber of Deputies (for Calais), and the most gifted and worthy and justly-honoured functionary of France, as Prefet de Police. Both brothers are naturalised Swiss, and brought with them to Paris the severe integrity and the high moral feeling of their Genevese extraction.

Another death is imminent—that of the Minister of Justice, Martin du Nord; and one perhaps, also, which will create still greater sensation—that of Mlle. Mars, now lying dangerously ill.

Amongst the items of news, I shall add, that by decree of the Courts, M. Charles Lafitte, the most clever and triumphant of bankers of this capital, has been separated from his wife—an English lady—by common accord; and it is said, although the husband took all the legal steps, the lady did not resist them in the least.

M. Ancelet, the Academician, and the prolific manufacturer of plays, is about to assume the heavy load of the editorship of the *Commerce*—a journal long on the decline.

A curious circumstance is that the criminals condemned to execution have petitioned to be first sent into a sleeping trance by ether vapour; and all the gourmands of Paris are in a state of jubilation, for lo! and behold, in the depth of their distress at the scarcity of that most delicious of esculents, a new mine of truffes has been discovered in France.

Such is my budget of news.

FRANCE.

We are glad to find that the misunderstanding between the Marquis of Normanby and M. Guizot, which was beginning to excite such venomous feelings, has been arranged through the friendly interposition of Count Appony, the Austrian Ambassador. The *Debats* has the following official account of the affair:—"If we are well informed, the English Ambassador, on Friday (last week) requested the Ambassador of Austria to act as a mediator, in order to bring about an accommodation between him and M. Guizot, and to assume the initiative of a step entirely conciliatory, and of a nature to terminate their difference. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have replied to this initiative by authorising Count d'Appony to declare, as he had constantly said since the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of the 5th of February, and even in the speech delivered by him in that sitting, that he had never intended to question the good faith or sincerity of the English Ambassador. M. Guizot, it is added, on this occasion recalled to mind the following passage of that speech, which we think it right to reproduce.—"After the question of necessity comes that of *loyauté*. I bring this forward, gentlemen, with regret. I have never, on my own account, inculcated the intentions or the good faith of any person. When I discuss with adversaries, foreign or native, I see only in what I discuss errors, and a good or a bad policy; but I never impute to any person either bad faith or *déloyauté*. This course is commanded by the freedom and dignity of diplomatic relations, as well as those

of Parliamentary discussion; and, however different the conduct observed towards me may be, and whoever may be the persons who practise it, I shall neither change my maxim nor my practice on this subject." The English Ambassador, on his side, is said to have previously declared to Count d'Appony that he never had, on the occasion of the *soirée* given by him on the 19th of February, the intention to do anything which could be improper or offensive towards the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he disavowed all the reports which had been circulated on this subject. Things having been thus explained, as became the mutual dignity of the two parties, M. Guizot and Lord Normanby met on Saturday evening, at five o'clock, at the Austrian Ambassador's, and resumed, without further explanations, their natural relations."

On Sunday evening Lord Normanby and the whole of the gentlemen attached to the English Embassy, were received at the Palace of the Tuileries by the King and the Royal Family. His Majesty's reception of Lord Normanby was most cordial.

Lord Normanby went to the Foreign-office on Monday, and had an interview with M. Guizot, relative to the affairs of La Plata. This was the first time his Excellency visited the Minister since the commencement of the disputes.

The official papers state that despatches have been received by the French Government from Rear-Admiral Bruat, dated Tahiti, the 12th November, stating that, on the 30th October, 7th and 12th November, engagements took place between the native insurgents and the native allies, the latter being supported by the troops established at the post of Pienavia. The skirmishes were occasioned by the necessity in which were placed both parties of the Indians of penetrating into the valleys for food. In the course of them, twelve men of the French troops and their native allies were wounded, the greater part only slightly. Several important Chiefs had made their submission to the Protectorate, but that did not appear to cause any change in the disposition of the insurgents, and Rear-Admiral Bruat was of opinion that they would not lay down their arms until after the arrival of the expected reinforcements.

The *Moniteur* publishes an official account of the census of 1846, from which it appears that the population of France then amounted to 35,400,486 souls. In 1841, when the previous census was taken, it was only 34,230,178, thus showing an increase, in five years, of 1,170,308. In 81 departments there has been an increase in the population, and in 5 a decrease. At the commencement of the present century, the population of the French territory was 27,000,000. The increase in 46 years has, therefore, been 9,000,000.

Bread, in Paris, continues to rise in price. For the fortnight commencing the 1st March, the price of the first quality bread is fixed at 55 centimes the kilogramme, and second quality, at 48 centimes, or about 75 per cent. dearer than it was at the corresponding period of last year. The city of Paris continues to distribute bread to the poor at the reduced rate of 40 centimes per kilogramme. It is calculated that this charitable act will cost the city, in the course of the season, upwards of £120,000 sterling. The most alarming accounts have reached Paris from Lower Normandy, and a scarcity is apprehended along the coast. At Rouen and Havre the rise is considerable. Large orders daily arrive in those markets from the interior, but cannot be executed on account of the absence of grain. The price of flour has risen 6f. per sack at Rouen. The general impression is, that the present year will be more disastrous than 1817.

On the 27th ult. there were disturbances at Honfleur. At the opening of the market corn was offered at 76f. the measure, but soon after there was a report that some of the dealers intended to raise the price, and in a few minutes the populace rushed into the market, dragged the dealers out, and severely ill-treated them. They were only saved from the fury of the people by the gendarmes pretending to take them into custody, and carry them off to prison. Several measures were sold at the first price, but part of the supply was sold afterwards by compulsion at from 40f. to 60f. the measure. In the evening of Sunday last a serious corn riot was got up at Meymac (Corrèze). About one in the morning the Procureur du Roi and the Lieutenant of Gendarmerie arrived with an armed force, and were received with showers of stones from the rioters, who then amounted to more than 500. But eight or ten of the most violent were arrested, and carried away to the prison of Nosel, in spite of the efforts made to rescue them. This resolution cowed the disturbers, and they were then easily dispersed.

M. Duvergier de Hauranne has given notice of a motion for a very extensive reform of the Chamber of Deputies.

Madame Hahnemann, widow of the celebrated founder of Homœopathy, was summoned on the 20th ultimo, before the Correctional Tribunal at Paris, for having illegally practised the medical art. After hearing evidence, the Court condemned her to pay a fine of 100 francs and expenses.

Madame Bresson, the mother of the French Ambassador at Madrid, died on Monday, at Paris, at a very advanced age.

The cold during Saturday and Sunday nights was intense in Paris. At six o'clock on Monday morning the thermometer (Fahrenheit) marked 19 degrees (that is, 13 below the freezing point), and at ten o'clock in the forenoon, notwithstanding the blazing sun in a cloudless sky, 26f. (or 5f. below freezing).

The Parisians have been amused this week with the following correspondence between Alexandre Dumas and M. Maleville, a member of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Dumas sent the following letter to that gentleman:—"Sir,—You insulted me the other day in the Chamber of Deputies. Free to-day from all business engagements, I send to you my friend, M. Viennet, Peer of France, President of the Society of Men of Letters, to learn the day, the place, and the hour (—we give the date in the original French)—*ou il vous convient que nous nous couperons la gorge*."—ALEXANDRE DUMAS, Marquis de la Paillerie."—To this strange epistle M. de Maleville sent the following amusing answer:—"Sir,—I thank you for having afforded me the opportunity of seeing the agreeable and excellent M. Viennet. As to the proposal which you are good enough to make to cut my throat, I am chagrined beyond measure at not being able to accept it. I have not the honour to be a gentleman.—MARQUIS DE MALEVILLE."

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* announces as positive the appointment of M. Herbert to the Ministry of Justice, in the room of M. Martin du Nord, who was not expected to survive many days.

The *Journal des Débats* mentions the death of Colonel Bory de St. Vincent, the eminent botanist.

SPAIN.

Private accounts from Spain represent the progress of the Carlist movement as rather alarming. A letter from Bayonne, dated Feb. 25, says:—

"Every one is astonished at the apathy displayed by the Spanish Government in regard to the hostile preparations of the Carlists; and, if this be an affectation of contempt, it will incur a serious responsibility, for the demonstrations of the Montemolinists are becoming too well organised and bold to be trifled with. The audacious surprise of Cervera and Guisano have opened the eyes of the most sceptical to the danger which threatens the crown of Isabella II."

"In Navarre and the Basque provinces, everything remains quiet; but, be not deceived by this tranquillity—it is the heavy, gloomy calm which precedes the storm. Between 3000 and 4000 warlike peasantry, most of whom bore arms against the Queen in the last war, are ready to take the field and proclaim Charles VI. on the first signal."

One of the Madrid papers states that Queen Christina will leave that city for Paris in the course of the present month. The Queen will be accompanied by her husband, the Duke de Rianzares (Munoz). According to the *Clamor Publico*, one of the principal objects of their journey is to see the Duchess de Montpensier, "whose *accouchement*" is likely to take place "in June."

There appear to have been food disturbances in Spain, as well as in other countries. In Galicia the armed force is constantly employed in repressing the disorders of the peasantry from the dearth of corn, but the Government has deposited quantities in the several prefectures to be sold at the cost price.

In the sitting of the Chamber, on the 23rd ult., the Minister of War introduced two important measures. By the first, the Government is empowered to decree, when it thinks fit, the raising of fifty thousand men; and, by the second, the Government is authorised to contract a loan of two hundred millions of reals, at three per cent. interest, and to appropriate as much as may be necessary of the revenues of Spain and the colonies to the payment of the interest on that loan, the Government being responsible to the Cortes for the manner in which it makes use of this authority. The introduction of these two bills created a great sensation.

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY MAIL.

The Overland Bombay Mail, via Marseilles, arrived on Thursday. The dates are, Bombay, Feb. 1; Calcutta, Jan. 23; Delhi, Jan. 21; and Alexandria, Feb. 21. The papers do not contain any news of striking importance, but the following summary from the *Bombay Times* of Feb. 1, notices the chief incidents which have occurred since the last arrival. It states that the reductions of the Scinde army are in progress. Her Majesty's 17th, and the greater part of the 86th, have arrived in Bombay. Fourteen thousand men will still be left behind to guard Young Egypt, which, while these are requisite, will continue to draw above £1,250,000 from India to meet her deficiencies. The Punjab is quiet and newsless. The Governor-General gave a dinner to the officers on the 7th January, and in proposing the health of Sir J. Littler, complimented the newly-appointed Commander of the Forces beyond the Sutlej, in terms which show how wretchedly his past services have been rewarded. His Lordship quitted the Sikh capital for India on the 11th. It is understood to have been determined that the native army shall immediately be reduced by 25,000 men—15,000 from Bengal, and 10,000 from the minor Presidencies. This will effect a saving of between a quarter and half a million sterling. The officers, European and native, are to remain as at present. This saving, added to the returns of the Jullundur Doab, and the contribution of £220,000 from the Lahore Durbar, will improve our income by a million sterling.

The Ganges Canal, on which £20,000 annually has hitherto been grudgingly bestowed, is now to be proceeded with at the rate of £250,000 a year; it will be completed by 1851. It will irrigate 8,000,000 of acres now comparatively barren, and save 2,000,000 of people from the periodical visitations of famine. Another canal, leading from the Sutlej, 90 miles into the Bhutte country, is being surveyed. The two, when completed, will improve our revenues by not less, probably, than £10,000 to £15,000 a year. Sir Frederick Currie, who, together with Colonel Lawrence, has so wisely and honestly counselled and assisted the Governor-General in these glorious arrangements, has been made a Baronet.

Mr. Clerk, the new Governor at Bombay, arrived from Calcutta on the 23rd of January, and immediately assumed the reins of authority.

Sir T. M. Mahon continues Commander-in-Chief, by request of the Horse Guards. His Excellency has of late suffered severely from sickness; and, however much his friends may regret to part with him, they are getting anxious about his safe return home.

The Marquis of Tweeddale has returned to Madras.

A heavy shower of rain fell on the 26th January, and the weather, which before this was unusually hot for the season, has all at once become intensely cold, the thermometer sinking so low as 53 degrees overnight.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The business was of a general character, and not very important. INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—Lord BROUGHAM laid on the table a bill for the amendment of the law relating to insolvent debtors, which was read a first time. THE LABOURING POOR (IRELAND) BILL.—This bill elicited a short discussion, and it was then read a second time.

ABOLITION OF TRANSPORTATION.—Earl GREY informed the House that he should, on Friday, state what measures were in contemplation in consequence of the intended abandonment of the punishment of transportation. He then moved the first reading of two bills connected with the subject; one for the purpose of amending the law as to the custody of offenders, and the other referring to Millbank, Parkhurst, and Pentonville prisons. The bills were read a first time, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

GENERAL FAST.—Lord J. RUSSELL announced that a Council had been summoned to take into consideration the subject recommended by Mr. Plumptre, of having a day appointed for a general humiliation.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.—In answer to Sir R. Inglis, Mr. B. ESCOTT promised, on the part of Mr. Watson, that the Roman Catholic Relief Bill should not be proceeded with until after Easter.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The House having resolved into Committee of Ways and Means, THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed resolutions for carrying into effect the loan of eight millions already sanctioned by the House. The right hon. gentleman stated that he had that morning received two offers of an identical nature, and, most probably, the result of a previous understanding. These offers were such as he and the Prime Minister felt themselves justified in accepting, considering the present state of the money market. The proposals were, that for every £89 10s., the parties should receive stock to the amount of £100. The interest which the public would have to pay would be, as nearly as it was possible to calculate, £3 7s. 6d. per cent.; that is, the annual interest on the whole loan would be £268,156, or, with the Bank charges, £270,800. No discount had been allowed, and it was arranged that stock should be given, as in France, according as the instalments should be paid. The interest would commence from January last.

Mr. HUME regretted that the loan had not been contracted in a higher denomination of stock. It appeared to him a bad bargain to pay interest on £8,000,000 from January last, upon £8,000,000, which would not be received in full until after October.

Mr. WILLIAMS also objected to the terms agreed upon, and asked who were the two persons whose offers had been accepted?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, Messrs. Rothschild and Baring. The resolutions were agreed to.

THE LABOURING POOR (IRELAND).—Lord J. RUSSELL then moved that the House go into Committee *pro forma*, on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and mentioned the substantial amendments which he proposed to engraft upon the present Poor-law Bill. It had been suggested that the following case might arise under the provisions of the bill. Empowering the guardians to relieve the able-bodied poor out of the workhouse when the workhouse was full, or when fever raged in it, so that it would be unsafe to introduce them, viz., that the guardians might refuse to give relief to the number sufficient to fill the workhouse, and then refuse to give relief to the destitute able-bodied without, because the workhouse was not full. Additional words were proposed to be added to the clause, giving the power alluded to, so as to prevent the abuse suggested. An amendment was also to be introduced into clause 2, in reference to the enlargement of the workhouses in certain cases. As to clause 9, he proposed to alter the liability for the charge of out-door relief in each union. The change thus proposed was to place the charge of such relief, up to a certain amount, upon the electoral districts. He also proposed an alteration in regard to the number of *ex officio* guardians; as well as to introduce a clause, similar to one in the temporary bill passed a few weeks ago, giving power to the Poor-law Commissioners to remove the guardians and appoint paid guardians in their stead, in the default of the former in performing their duties. These were the main alterations which he proposed to engraft upon the bill. A discussion of a very general character was raised in regard to the proposed alterations, and it was then arranged that the bill should be re-committed next Monday.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—On the question that the House should go into a Committee of Supply, Mr. HUME and Mr. W. WILLIAMS talked of the necessity of reducing our naval and military expenditure. At length the House went into Committee, and Mr. FOX MAULE moved the Army Estimates. He stated that the number of men to be voted in the aggregate for the ensuing year was 138,895, the gross charge for which was £5,155,848; the gross non-effective charge for the ensuing year was £2,175,227, making a total charge of £7,331,075. From that, however, must be deducted the cost, defrayed by the East India Company, for 30,497 men, amounting to £978,211; the amount of appropriations in aid of the land forces in the United Kingdom and the colonies, amounting to £53,375; the balance from the Royal Military College of £17,033; a small appropriation from the Royal Military Asylum and Hibernian School of £245. There was also to be deducted the appropriation in aid of the non-effective service of £7,137, which made a total reduction from the effective and non-effective services of £1,056,001. The gross total, then, to be provided for the ensuing year was £6,275,074, and the total number of men was 108,398. The first vote which he should propose was for that number of men, being the number considered necessary for the public service during the ensuing year, and being a decrease on the number voted last year of 210 men. In the course of his speech, Mr. Fox Maule stated what had been done by the Government for the moral improvement of soldiers—"He took the vote of £2000 for the estimate of the schools in the Royal Military Asylum. Government proposed to establish a normal school for the training of schoolmasters; model schools, and also infant schools for the orphans and children of British soldiers. This was a plan which he was bound in justice to declare was a legacy left to him by the right hon. gentleman who preceded him in office. (Hear, hear.) It was a plan which, when brought fairly into operation, the army would look back to the founder of with the utmost gratitude. He believed from this plan we should not only have education for the children of the soldier provided, but we should have education provided for the soldier himself. (Hear.) This would enable soldiers after their period of service, be that period long or short, by means of their talents, cultivated at these schools, to do something for themselves when they were discharged from the army with a small pension, or without a pension. He was happy to state that the libraries were increasing in utility: there were 10,000 additional volumes in them, and the vote he proposed to take for that item, therefore, was £2000."—Mr. W. WILLIAMS rose when Mr. Fox Maule had concluded, and said that it was almost the first time since he had had a seat in that House that he had heard estimates in which there was hardly an item that wanted explanation. He had mentioned his intention of proposing a reduction of 20,000 men, but upon consulting his friends about him, he found so little encouragement that he did not intend to press his motion. (Laughter.) Several votes were agreed to.

Leave was given to Sir G. GREY to bring in a bill to amend the Drainage Act of last year.

ENLISTMENT IN THE ARMY.—Mr. FOX MAULE obtained leave to bring in a bill to limit enlistment in the army. The period named in the bill was ten years for the infantry, and twelve years for the cavalry and artillery.

The House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE POOR REMOVAL ACT.—The Duke of RICHMOND moved the appointment of a Select Committee upon the Poor Removal Act of last session. It was, he said, impossible to find any two men in the country agreed upon the mode in which it should be carried out, and he thought that the framers of the bill never anticipated the construction that had been put upon it by the law officers of the Crown. Unless some amendment was made in its provisions, it would lead to an enormous amount of litigation, and be productive of as much injustice to the rate-payers as injurious to the poor. It was only another proof of the absurdity of passing these acts at a late period of the session, and when comparatively few of their Lordships were present. The Government consented to the Committee, which was appointed.

RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.—Earl FITZWILLIAM, in presenting a petition from the Grand Jury of the county Wicklow, praying for encouragement of railways in Ireland, urged upon the Government the importance and necessity of affording to the people of that country reproductive employment. If they waited for the introduction of English capital for the promotion of such works, they would see the country utterly ruined.

Earl GREY expressed a hope that the evils of Ireland had been exaggerated, and that the dangerous crisis would soon pass away. The Government was most anxious to assist Ireland, but he did not believe there was any more dangerous delusion than that a country should trust to the assistance of Government as its sole means of progress.—Lord MONTAGUE agreed with the noble Earl that it was to Ireland that Ireland must eventually look for its regeneration; but those who said that Ireland ought to fall back upon its own resources now knew little of the magnitude of the calamity with which she was afflicted. The conversation then dropped, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE CHURCH of SCOTLAND.—Mr. BOUVIER moved for "a Select Committee to inquire whether, and in what part of Scotland, and under what circumstances, large numbers of her Majesty's subjects have been deprived of the means of religious worship, by the refusal of certain proprietors to grant them sites for the erection of churches." He briefly reviewed the history of the Free Church, showing the number of people who adhered to its communion, the amount of money which it had raised for various ecclesiastical and educational purposes, within the last four years, the number of churches which it had built and was still building, and the number of schools which it had established, with the average amount contributed to each school—with a view to show that the secession which had taken place from the Church was a permanent one, and that the disruption was not to prove an evanescent movement, as some had anticipated that it would be.—The motion gave rise to a long debate upon the subject of the Church of Scotland, but, ultimately, the proposal for the Committee was agreed to by 89 to 61.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.—Lord G. BENTINCK moved for a return, showing the sums of money actually expended by the following railway companies previous to 1841:—London and Birmingham, Grand Junction, Great Western, Brighton, South Western, South Eastern, and Midland; likewise the aggregate sum expended by the above-mentioned railway companies in each year previous to 1841. In making this motion the noble Lord stated that he had exaggerated the expenditure to show that Mr. Goulburn, in a former session, had exaggerated the expenditure during the two years previous to 1841 upon these railways by upwards of £27,000,000. The statement containing this exaggeration had been made to the

House with all the "pomp and circumstance" of an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer; and he thought that the exposure which he had just made of it would put the House on its guard for the future against placing any reliance upon the statements and statistics of Mr. Goulburn, although he had been a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. GOULBURN said that, as his Lordship had put into his mouth words which he had never uttered, he must now state the words which he actually used, and must vindicate the argument which he afterwards used by those words. He had made no statement of what had been expended on railways in certain years; but he had stated that the sums to be raised for railways in progress or in completion during the years of deficiency, beginning in 1837 and ending 1843, was £47,000,000.—The return was ordered, and the House adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE FACTORIES BILL.

On the motion that the House should go into Committee on this bill, Mr. B. ESCOTT moved as an amendment that the House should go into Committee on the bill that day six months.

Mr. W. BECKETT advocated a limitation of labour to eleven hours, to which proposition, he said, the majority of manufacturers were favourable.

Mr. WARD expressed his decided opposition to the principle of the bill.

Mr. BROTHERTON said he could, of his own knowledge, assert that the operatives generally were in favour of the measure. Parliament had already legislated to protect children, and it must now interfere for the protection of females. When a boy he knew by experience what it was to be a factory worker, and had then formed the resolution, if ever he should have the power, to use his utmost endeavours to bring about a diminution of the hours of labour for women and children in factories. The reduction of the cotton-tax alone would more than compensate the masters for any decreased production consequent on such diminution, and believing the measure would prove advantageous to all parties, he should give it his cordial and hearty support.

Sir J. GRAHAM pronounced a high eulogium upon Mr. Brotherton, who, having been himself a factory operative, had, in a manner which reflected the highest honour upon him, advocated the cause of these labourers; but he could not yield to his arguments, nor give way to what he considered the prejudices of those engaged in factory labour. He thought it was unwise to put a restraint upon men who were willing to labour twelve hours a day for the support of their families and themselves.

Sir G. GREY, Lord MORPETH, and Lord G. BENTINCK spoke in favour of going into Committee.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON spoke strongly against the bill.

Sir R. PEEL expressed his continued objection to all interference with the hours of factory labour. Looking at the question as it affected the general interests of the country, he must say that he viewed it with alarm. They were obliged to tax property to the extent of six millions to give food to those who could not procure it themselves, and they had no security for the continuance of that relief but the property, the machinery, and the labour of the manufacturer. He could not deny that there would be advantages in a moral point of view in reducing the hours of labour, but it would be followed by a decrease in the comforts of the operatives. He attached the highest importance to the elevation of the working classes, but he should vote against the Committee, because he believed it would endanger the great resources of the country, cripple their energies, and dissipate their national wealth.

On a division the numbers were—
For now going into Committee 190
For Mr. B. Escott's Amendment 100
Majority for the Committee —90

The House, however, did not go into Committee, for it being six o'clock, the Speaker adjourned the House without putting the question of adjournment.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

Lord BROUGHAM moved for a return of the committal to Tothill-fields prison of James Oakham, a child of five years old, upon a charge of felony. (Hear.) He moved for it with a view to the removal from the bench of the Magistrate who committed that child to prison. (Hear.) The committal was dated the 19th of February last.

Lord CAMPBELL said, that in so grave a case there could be only one doubt as to whether proceedings against the Magistrate ought not to be taken in a criminal court—for the conduct of the Magistrate was quite monstrous. The person who was guilty of such an enormity was wholly unfit to be entrusted with the magisterial authority. (Hear, hear.)

After a few words from Lord BROUGHAM, the return was ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE RIOTS IN SCOTLAND.—Sir A. LEITH HAY said that it appeared that a very serious riot had taken place in Wick, in the north of Scotland, and he wished to know if the learned Lord had received any information on the subject.—The LORD ADVOCATE regretted that a disturbance had taken place, but the account of it had been very much exaggerated, and he was enabled to say that the Sheriff and the local authorities had acted with the greatest humanity, caution, and forbearance. The Sheriff had received information in the morning of the intended disturbance, and he immediately placed a guard of soldiers to protect the vessel which the populace was about to attack. It was in consequence that a disturbance had taken place; but the injuries which had been sustained by the populace were not by any means so serious as those received by the military.

RUSO-DUTCH LOAN.—Mr. HOME then brought forward his motion on the Russo-Dutch Loan, in the form of a series of resolutions, declaring England released from her engagement by the violation, on the part of Russia, of the Treaty of Vienna.—The motion was seconded by Lord SANDON, who stated his conviction that Russia had violated her engagements under the Treaty of Vienna.

—Lord J. RUSSELL went into a detailed account of the proceedings of the three Powers with regard to Cracow, which he agreed, were a violation of the treaty, and not justified by the excuses which had been made for them. But as the engagement was made in behalf of the Sovereign of England, so, he thought, the Sovereign of England ought to be the originator of any step on the question, there being a Constitutional distinction between what was done by the Crown and by the House of Commons.—The debate, after the noble Lord's speech, was adjourned till next Thursday, and the House rose at twelve o'clock.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

March 1.

A meeting of graduates in the faculty of theology was held this day, when the nomination of the Rev Edward Cardwell, D.D., Principal of St. Alban Hall, to the office of Examiner, under the provisions of the new statute, *De Disciplina Theologica*, was approved of by the faculty.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a Congregation held on Wednesday, the following degrees were conferred:—
M.D.—E. L. Birkett, Trinity College.
B.C.L.—J. Gardener, Caius College.
M.A.—John Ball Chalkers, St. John's Coll.; Charles W. Strickland, Trinity Coll.
B.A.—John Beasley, St. John's College.

COWBRIDGE SCHOOL.—The Head-Mastership of this school, which recently became vacant by the death of the Rev Dr. Williams, has been conferred upon the Rev. Mr. Harper, of Jesus College, Oxford.

SCOTLAND.

THE FOOD RIOTS.—We find from the Scotch papers that the food riots at Wick and Thurso have turned out much more serious than any similar disturbances that have yet taken place in other parts of the country. Headed by a piper, the populace first threw a bridge of boats across the harbour to prevent all egress, and then, in a short space of time, filled the grain vessel with stones; two measures which the civic authorities did not attempt to resist, and which prevailed for two days. At length a lighthouse steamer, with 200 soldiers, made the port, but, from the high surf, could not enter the harbour; and, as the fishermen sternly refused the assistance of their boats, their landing was effected tardily. Next day the soldiers, backed by a strong body of special constables, superintended the shipment of the grain, but carts and other requisites being wanting, and much time consumed in the process, the constables begged off. The shipping accomplished, a military guard was placed over the vessel, and here the riot was renewed. The guard was attacked, and, on being joined by their comrades, a bayonet charge was made at the mob, and several were wounded, but not severely. This having restored order, a detachment with some prisoners were in the act of marching back, when they were assailed by a volley of stones; the soldiers faced round, and by order, it is said, of the sheriff, fired. A man and a woman were both severely wounded, but no other serious casualty is reported. As usual, the women performed a leading part, many of them being armed with staves. The town of Wick had been in a state of great excitement. A public meeting was held, and all parties joined in the cry for the removal of the military. At Thurso the entrance to the river was blocked up with two sloops, and two ten-pounders were also placed on the beach, but no military had arrived.

CASTLETON.—On Monday week several hundred persons assembled at Castlehill Harbour, in order to put to sea a vessel (*The Fisher*, of Leith) which had come there to load grain. Mr. Traill, M.P., and Sheriff Gregg, were quickly on the spot, and made several ineffectual attempts to address the infuriated multitude. The rioters forced their way on board the vessel, many of them armed with sticks and bludgeons; and the mate in attempting to defend himself, was felled to the deck. This onset had the effect of dispersing the crowd, it being supposed the man was killed. He had been severely, though fortunately, not mortally wounded. A slight outbreak took place on Tuesday, but no damage was done.

AVOCH.—Similar disturbances took place at this village on Friday and Saturday week. Three young men, considered to have been ringleaders in the riot, have been apprehended, and sent to the prison of Dingwall, under a military escort.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF TWO LIVES.—Last Sunday morning, the inhabitants of Bonnington, near Edinburgh, were alarmed by the noise of an explosion which occurred at the chemical works carried on there by Mr. Astley, whereby two men lost their lives. According to the practice of the establishment, the two men in question, of the names of Hart and Forbes, were left in charge of a still charged with highly inflammable materials, the progress of which they were required to watch. In the distillation of the articles, the men had become impatient, and one of them incautiously approached the still with a lighted lamp, to mark the progress of the operations, which coming in contact with the gas arising from the chemical liquid, instantaneously exploded, and killed him and his companion; the walls and roof of the building were also partially shattered.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The German journals speak of the excitement caused in Bavaria by the conduct of Mademoiselle Lola Montes, the Spanish dancer, who appeared in London a year or two ago. Not only is it alleged that this lady has obtained undue influence over the King of Bavaria, but it appears, that she has had a dispute at Munich with a carman and struck him violently with an umbrella. The bystanders supported the carman and the lady took refuge in a chemist's shop, which was much injured by the mob. Such was the state of things on the 21st ult., but it appears that on the following day, the populace became so exasperated that the authorities had been obliged to order the lady out of the city. She left in the night for the village of Staremburg, and her carriage was escorted by a strong detachment of Dragoons.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following from Vienna, dated the 16th ult.:—"The new loan of 80,000,000, at 5 per cent., is definitively concluded with the houses of Rothschild, Sina, and Arnstein and Eskeles. The details of the contract are not yet publicly known."

Baron Guiraud, member of the French Academy, died last week, aged sixty. He was author of the tragedies entitled "Machabees," "Cœur Julien," and "Virginie;" of the "Élégies Savoyards," and other works.

The Belgian journals represent the misery in Flanders as very severe. The *Journal de Bruges* says:—"The mortality, already frightful, has not yet reached the horrible acme to which it will quickly rise. The reports of several physicians prove to us that the detestable food of the people of the country creates diseases which must inevitably spread death around. More than 50 cases of dropsy have occurred in a single village."

The Government of Brunswick has just suppressed, to the end of September of the present year, the entrance duties on corn, flour, leguminous seeds, and potatoes.

Letters from Milan bring alarming accounts of disturbances on the frontiers of Treviso (Austria). They state that an army of peasants had marched upon Lecco, and driven the soldiers from the town; that many thousand measures of corn had been thrown into the lake. All the transports for Switzerland had been stopped. It was said that politics were not unconnected with this movement, as the price of provisions is nowise exorbitant in Italy. Austrian troops have been ordered there from Mantua and Monza.

According to letters from Malta, of the 11th ult., the Porte is preparing a new expedition against Tunis, and reckoned on the support of England.

A Royal message, accompanied by a project of law, for the revocation of the Corn-law of Dec. 29, 1846, and for the alteration of the duties on corn, was laid last Saturday before the Second Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands. The project of law, which is a further step towards free trade in corn, was referred to the sections of the Chamber.

At a dinner given recently at Liverpool to Mr. Rowland Hill, that gentleman, by way of illustration of the difficulties connected with Post Office management, said that the number of dead letters, since the adoption of prepayment, had become a very small fraction—less than the 200th part of the whole; nevertheless the average amount of money found in such letters, in coin, bank notes and bills of exchange, was £400,000 per annum. Many thousands of pounds were actually found in letters with no address whatever.

There was another extensive slip at Shakspeare's Cliff, Dover, last week. A surface of chalk 254 feet in height, extending to a length of 353 feet on the eastern face, 15 feet thick, measuring 47,131 yards, and supposed to contain about 48,000 tons of chalk, has sealed off and fallen to the base. From a fog at the time the slip was not seen, but the noise of the fall was heard at a long distance. This recent fall will doubtless repay the search of the geologist. A smaller fall of about 10,000 cubic yards has since occurred.

The Duke of Portland, in a letter dated Welbeck, Feb. 26, asserts that there can be no doubt of the re-appearance of the potato disease in the same form as last year. His Grace recommends the Swedish turnip for a substitute, and says it is much more nutritive than the potato.

A company has been formed at North and South Shields, to run a direct ferry across the river between the two towns for passengers only.

The King of Naples has presented Mrs. Gurwood with a beautiful diamond ring, as a token of his Royal regard for the distinguished compiler of the "Despatches of the Duke of Wellington."

We perceive, from a German paper, that the King of Prussia is following up his liberal measures. Permission has been given to form a sort of national or civic guard, for the purposes of police, in case of disturbances. Another law gives to the Prussian Finance Minister the control of calls made by railway companies.

The Grand Council of Berne has adopted the principle, as the future basis for the financial system of that canton, of establishing an income tax.

The contract price of wheat for the navy is now from 80s. to 82s. per quarter at Brest; and freights from Odessa are enormously high.

A convention has been concluded between the British authorities and the King and Chiefs of Cape Mount, West Coast of Africa, for the total abolition of the slave trade.

At a meeting of the manufacturers of Manchester, held on Tuesday evening, a petition was adopted to Parliament, praying for a Select Committee to make a full and searching inquiry into all the circumstances which affect the cultivation of cotton in India.

From a Parliamentary return just issued, it appears that, in England, there have been 48 applications made for advances, amounting to £211,843, of public money, under the Drainage Act of last Session; and from Scotland 168 applications, the sums applied for amounting to £803,804. From Ireland there have been 28 applications, for a sum total of £39,171; of which three have been sanctioned, to the amount of £9141.

The munificent sum of £200 has recently been contributed by "A Lady," in aid of the Strangers' Friend Society, for visiting and relieving the sick poor at their own habitations in London and its vicinity.

The *Presse* states that the Sardinian Government has come to an understanding with those of Bavaria, the Duchy of Baden, and the three Cantons of Tessino, the Grisons, and St. Gall, for the construction of a line of railroads, to connect Piedmont with Germany across Switzerland, in the direction of the Lake of Constance.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 23rd ult., publishes a letter from Berlin, which states that it has been decided to appoint Prince Solms-Hohensolms-Lich President of the Prussian General Diet, which is to assemble on the 11th of April.

Prince Mourad Ali, the 85th son of Feth Ali, Schah of Persia, who had 104 children, of whom 39 are still living, died lately at Khol, a small town of Persia, at no very advanced age. He was a man of a cultivated understanding, and employed himself chiefly in astronomy. A few years ago a treatise on the prognostics of the weather, written by him, was published at Tauris.

Letters from Florence, dated the 18th ult., mention the arrival in that city of their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Modena and the Duke and Duchess de Bordeaux, on a visit to the Grand Ducal Court of Tuscany.

The loan, contracted by the Wurtemberg Government for the execution of railways, has just been concluded with the firms of Rothschild and Grunelius, of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine. The amount is twelve millions of florins (13,800,000f.), and the interest is to be four-and-a-half per cent.

There is more flour in Liverpool at present than the local want usually served by that market would take off in eighteen months.

The fair of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, which commenced on the 14th ult., was rendered perfectly nugatory in consequence of the total absence of the merchants of Cracow. Since the opening of the fair, three of the principal houses of the town have failed, and others will, it is feared, follow them.

The "oldest inhabitant" is said to be a woman now living in Moscow, in Russia, who is 168 years of age. At the age of 122 she married her fifth husband.

The Bishop of Jerusalem, Dr. Gobat, reached the Holy City in safety, and entered it on the 30th of December.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the health of the Empress of Russia had lately gained strength, and she was much better.

Isaac Mickle, Esq., of Camden (New Jersey), is applying gun-cotton to the propulsion of machinery in his factory. The engine is constructed on the plan of the ordinary steam-engine, only there are two cylinders, one working in the other. The gun-cotton is ignited by electricity, engendered and applied in a novel manner. Any degree of power may be obtained. It is safer than the ordinary steam-engine, and one person can run it.

At a public meeting held lately in Ipswich, for the distressed Irish, the Mayor stated that previous to the Queen's letter the aggregate sum collected throughout the various parishes in the town amounted to not less than £2400.

A letter from Alexandria of Feb. 19, says:—"The weather is becoming hot, and we have had several sirocco winds, which are always looked upon with dread by the natives. The season is, so far, much milder than in former years, and we have not had, since the commencement of winter, a fall of much over three inches of rain in all. The thermometer, in the shade, at present ranges, at noon, about 70 Fahrenheit; it was not lower this winter than 59."

Lord Hardinge, feeling for the "spiritual wants of a distant part of the parish of Penrhyn, in which he resides, has sent £1000 towards building and endowing a church or chapel there."

Large orders for rye meal, both on Government and merchants' account, have been executed in the Russian ports of the Baltic, and only await the breaking up of the ice for the vessels to come to England. The quantities bought are what may be called immense.

On the 25th ult., a waggon, drawn by five horses, and heavily laden with lime, was passing over the suspension bridge over the Mayune, at Asnières, near Laval (France), when the structure gave way, and the waggon, horses, and driver went down into the river. The waggoner and two of the horses were drowned.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR MARCH.

LITTLE DOMBEY'S FUNERAL.

Now the rosy children living opposite to Mr. Dombey's house, peep from their nursery windows down into the street; for there are four black horses at his door, with feathers on their heads; and feathers, tremble on the carriage that they draw; and these, and an array of men with scarves and staves, attract a crowd. The juggler who was going to twirl the basin, puts his loose coat on again over his fine dress; and his trudging wife, one-sided with her heavy baby in her arms, loiters to see the company come out. But closer to her dingy breast she presses her baby, when the burden that is so easily carried is borne forth; and the youngest of the rosy children at the high window opposite, needs no restraining hand to check her in her glee, when, pointing with her dimpled finger, she looks into her nurse's face, and asks "What's that?" And now, among the knot of servants dressed in mourning, and the weeping women, Mr. Dombey passes through the hall to the other carriage that is waiting to receive him. He is not "brought down," these observers think, by sorrow and distress of mind. His walk is as erect, his bearing is as stiff as ever it has been. He hides his face behind no handkerchief, and looks before him. But that his face is something sunk and rigid, and is pale, it bears the same expression as of old. He takes his place within the carriage, and three other gentlemen follow. Then the grand funeral moves slowly down the street. The feathers are yet nodding in the distance, when the juggler has the basin spinning on a cane, and has the same crowd to admire it. But the juggler's wife is less alert than usual with the money-box, for a child's burial has set her thinking that perhaps the baby underneath her shabby shawl may not grow up to be a man, and wear a sky-blue fillet round his head, and salmon-coloured worsted drawers, and tumble in the mud.—*Dombey and Son.*

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

Without doubt you have chanced, in your lifetime, to see the Lord Mayor's Show. If you have done so, you will recollect how the procession got confused with the mob, and the mob with the procession, until you could not tell which was which—how the military gentleman who headed it, balanced himself for dear life, in great fear, upon his horse—how the banners always overpowered the watermen and their props who bore them—how ignoble things fell into the tail of the procession—advertising-vans, coal-waggons, and long apple-stalls upon wheels; and especially when it stopped, as it frequently did, you will call to mind how fearful was the want of respect paid towards the Ancient Knights by the mob—how the smallest boys chafed the mailed and mounted warrior with the tall brass blanc-mange mould on his head, and recommended him "to get inside and pull the blinds up to be out of sight"—how the more mature intellects asked him "what he weighed in his own scales?"—how they called out to know if he was "Alderman Armour?"—and how, thereupon, the Ancient Knight got so fearfully irate that he would have done terrible things to his persecutors—only that, in the first place, he could not turn his head, and in the second, he could not get off his horse without the aid of a crane.—*Albert Smith, in Bentley's Miscellany.*

A FAMILY QUARREL.

The prosperity of the House of York was now only marred by a quarrel between the Dukes of Gloucester and Clarence. The latter had married Warwick's eldest daughter, and claimed the whole property of his father-in-law, of which Gloucester naturally wanted a slice, and he struck up to Anne, a younger daughter, in order to derive some claim to a share of the family fortune. Clarence, anxious to baffle his brother, sent the young lady out to service as a cook, in London, when Gloucester—disguised, probably, as a policeman—found her out, and ran away with her. He won her by alleging his heart to be incessantly on the beat, and by promising her the advantages of a superior station. He lodged her in the then rural lane of St. Martin's, and the King ultimately arranged the difference between his brothers by assigning a handsome portion to Lady Anne, and leaving Clarence to take the rest; while the widowed Countess of Warwick, who had brought all the money into the family, was obliged to leave it there, without touching it, for she got nothing.—*Comic History of England.*

SENTENCE ON JOAN OF ARC.

On the 24th of May, 1431, the Maid was brought up to hear her sentence, and the Bishop of Beauvais, taking out a pile of papers, endorsed *re Joan of Arc*, declared himself ready to deliver his judgment. An opportunity was, however, allowed her to stay execution, on giving a *cognovit*, or acknowledgment of every charge brought against her; and such a document being drawn up, she reluctantly permitted Joan of Arc, P., her mark—for she could not write—to be affixed to it. Her punishment was commuted to perpetual imprisonment, with "the bread of sorrow and the water of affliction," which consisted of a stale loaf and a pull at the pump once a day, as her only nourishment. She found very few crumbs of comfort in her daily crust, and when the water was brought to her, she declared it to be very hard, which was certainly better than soft for drinking.—*Ibid.*

DUTCH CLOCKS.

The Dutch clock pointed to twenty minutes to three and struck eleven—the combination signifying that it was eight precisely, after the dissolute manner of Dutch clocks in general.—*Christopher Tadpole.*

THE FAMILY OF MAN.

When I sit and look at the globe, I do think that the family of man, as we call ourselves—even while we're grinding swords to cut some of the family's throats—the family is, after all, a droll lot. I often do pity my millions of brothers. When I'm in bed, I think there's my brother in Greenland going to turn out in the snow, to catch a seal for dinner; and there's my brother in Kafirland making himself a very handsome sash of sheep's entrails; and there's my brother in India laying down his body for wheels to roll him into paste; and another Oriental brother standing upon one leg for twenty years, that he may pass to Brama as a cock passes to sleep; and there are thousands of other brothers notching, cutting, tattooing fraternal flesh in all shapes and all patterns.—*Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

LITERATURE A DESPISED PROFESSION.

Let us not be understood as arguing in favour of pensions to literary men. We want no Government largesse. Pensions are only warrantable in certain instances, and of them hereafter. All we ask for is justice. What is it debar us from that justice? Simply, the disrespect in which the profession of literature is held. That it is held in disrespect can scarcely be questioned by any competent person. Individual authors are treated with a respect, often exaggerated into servility. Men are proud to have them at their tables, in their country-houses; and are glad to garnish their commensals with anecdotes concerning their "literary friend." You find your fat-headed host scarcely daring to venture an opinion in your presence, and imagining, because you wrote that article in *The Quarterly* you must be a great chess-player, and an incomparable hand at whist. You are asked for autographs; your commonplaces are received as jokes. But all this does not disguise the fact, that the profession of literature is despised—its incurable sin being poverty!—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE CAT DID IT.

I kept Mrs. Burgess' Tom unknown to my husband until it was impossible to keep him any longer, for really the things that creature would do, and the articles he would steal, no one would credit. It seemed to be more like the work of a Christian than a dumb animal. If we had a fowl for dinner, and I missed it in the morning, the cat was sure to have taken it;—if the tarts disappeared, the cat had eaten them;—if the flour ran short, the cat had upset it;—if I missed a silver spoon, the cat must have hidden it;—if any of the crockery or glass was broken, the cat had knocked them down;—if the cask of table ale was empty long before its time, why the cat had pulled out the spigot. In fact, nothing was missed that the cat didn't take, and nothing was broken that the cat didn't break.—*The Greatest Plague of Life; or, the Adventures of a Lady in search of a Good Servant.* By one who has been "almost Worried to Death."—No. 2.—(Nothing can exceed the life-like smartness of this admirable picture of domestic miseries.) The plates by Cruikshank are drollery at all points too.

A BALANCE AT THE BANKER'S.

What a dignity it gives an old lady, that balance at the banker's! How tenderly we look at her faults if she is a relative (and may every reader have a score of such), what a kind, good-natured old creature we find her! How the unior partner of Hobbs and Dobbs leads her smiling to the carriage with the lozenge upon it, and the fat, wheezy coachman! How, when she comes to pay us a visit, we generally find an opportunity to let our friends know her station in the world! We say (and with perfect truth) I wish I had Miss Mac Whirter's signature to a cheque for five thousand pounds. She wouldn't miss it, says your wife. She is my aunt, say you, in an easy, careless way, when your friend asks if Miss MacWhirter is any relative? Your wife is perpetually sending her little testimonies of affection, your little girls work endless worsted baskets, cushions, and footstools for her. What a good fra there is in her room when she comes to pay you a visit, although your wife laces her stays without one! The house, during her stay, assumes a festive, neat, warm, jovial, snug appearance not visible at other seasons. You, yourself, dear sir, forget to go to sleep after dinner, and find yourself all of a sudden (though you invariably lose) very fond of a rubber. What good dinners you have—game every day, Malmsey-Madeira, and no end of fish from London. Even the servants in the kitchen share in the general prosperity; and, somehow, during the stay of Miss MacWhirter's fat coachman, the beer is grown much stronger, and the consumption of tea and sugar in the nursery (where her maid takes her meals) is not regarded in the least. Is it so, or is it not so? I appeal to the middle classes. Ah, gracious powers! I wish you would send me an old aunt—a maiden aunt—an aunt with a lozenge on her carriage, and a front of light coffee-coloured hair—how my children should work work-bags for her, and my Julia and I would make her comfortable! Sweet—sweet vision! Foolish—foolish dream!—*Vanity Fair.*

THE NEW SERVANT.

One morning, when I went into the back 'bed-room, to put out some clean pillow-cases, and I happened to go to the window for a moment, I was never so astonished in the whole course of my existence as when I saw that impudent monkey of a footman belonging to the S—mm—ns's (whose house is just at the bottom of our garden) holding up a tea-tray, on the back of which was written, in large chalk letters, "HANGEL, CAN I CUM TO TEE;" and I immediately saw what the fellow meant by his tricks; so I crept down stairs as gently as I could, and, in the back parlour, I found, just as I had expected, my precious beauty of a Susan perched on a chair, and holding up my best jappanned tea-tray—that cost me I don't know what all—and on the back she had written, with the same elegant writing materials—"HADOORED ONE! YOU CARN'T CUM—ALAS! MISSES WILL BE HIN." So I scolded her well for carrying on those games, and daring to chalk her nasty love-letters on my tea-trays, telling her that hers were pretty goings on, and fine doings, indeed.—*The Greatest Plague of Life.*

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

FINE ARTS.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We present our readers with three of the most interesting pictures in this Collection, which has been generally characterised in our previous notices.

The Picture upon our front page is Mr. Boddington's "Village Church"—a genuine scene of English life. The Church is placed beyond an avenue of noble trees; and the composition is in the painter's best style.

"Spring-Time," painted by Mr. Inskipp, is a country girl, seated upon a bank; the head beautifully painted, and the face lighted up with a pair of most brilliant eyes. It is, altogether, a very charming picture.

"Pastime of Neapolitan Peasants under the Royal Palace of Paesilipo," by Mr. Parrott, is a spirited scene of *jouissance*, very nicely painted: the bright sunlight streaming through the old palace windows; the sparkling, gemmy sea; the grouping of the figures; their picturesque costumes; and the sunny atmosphere—all make up a very brilliant performance.

We append, from the *Art-Union* for the present month, the following List of Pictures in this Collection which have already been sold:—

"On the Road between Leamington and Kenilworth," F. Baker; Lord Charles Townsend, 12 gs. "On the Thames—Moonlight," A. Gilbert; George C. Loftus, Esq., £10. "Epstein Castle, in the Taurus Mountains," G. C. Stanfield, jun.; — Wheeler, Esq., 18 gs. "Red Deer Reposing," G. Giles, R.S.A.; — Wheeler, Esq., £12. "Laying Eel-Traps," A. Gilbert; S. Colls, Esq., £8. "Moonlight," J. Holland; Charles Birch, Esq., 35 gs. "Irish Courtship," F. Goodall; S. Oxenham, Esq. "The Holy Well," F. Goodall; — Broderip, Esq. "A Road through a Wood," A. Vickers; S. C. Hall, Esq. "Bay of Porto Maurizio," E. W. Cooke; Charles Stokes, Esq. "Evening," H. Bright; Robertson Blaine, Esq. "Welsh Mountain Scene," H. Bright. "Water Mill at Itley, Oxon," H. Bright. "Martello Tower at Mintore, near Monaco," E. W. Cooke. "The Love-letter," Thomas Mogford; £30. "The Frugal Meal," J. F. Herring; Robert Vernon, Esq., 60 gs. "A Straw-yard," J. E. Herring; 80 gs. "Venice," J. Holland. "Recollections of Venice," J. Holland. "On the River Maas," J. Holland. "View on the Rhine," Captain J. D. King; Rev. J. H. Randolph, £20. "Market-place at Coutances," David Roberts, R.A. "On the Coast of Yorkshire," A. Clint; £50. "Shallow Streams," T. Creswick, A.R.A.; — Musgrave, Esq. "A Break in the River," T. Creswick, A.R.A.; — Musgrave, Esq. "The Oak in Polstead Park," F. Lee, R.A. "Interior of a Welsh Cottage," E. A. Goodall. "The Shrine of St. Edward the Confessor," Westminster Abbey, E. A. Goodall. "The Abbey of St. Amand, Rouen," E. A. Goodall. "Fruit," G. Lance, 100 gs. "Fruit," G. Lance. "A Triograph," G. Lance. "A Slave," G. Lance. "An



SPRING-TIME.—PAINTED BY INSKIPP.

Israelite Indeed," W. Etty, R.A. "A Magdalen Reading," W. Etty, R.A. "Reposing after Bathing," W. Etty, R.A. "Entrance of Portsmouth Harbour," A. Vickers; James Weatherby, Esq., £6. "A Moorish Girl," T. Elberby; — Maitelam, Esq., £40. "Leander," statue in marble, W. C. Marshall. "Mungo and his Master," G. Cole. "Three to One," J. F. Pasmore. "Heidelberg on the Neckar," G. C. Stanfield, jun.; Edward Wilkinson, Esq. "The Way to Bembridge, Isle of Wight," A. Vickers; J. H. Mann, Esq. "Industry and Idleness," R. Ferrier; J. H. Mann, Esq., £30. "A Bacchante," J. P. Drew; J. H. Mann, Esq., 10 gs. "Enjoying a Snooze," H.

pears from a recently printed Parliamentary volume on "Transportation and Convict Discipline," that on the 1st of January, 1846, the total number of convicts in Van Diemen's Land was 28,949, of whom 7,236 were holding tickets of leave, 12,240 were pass holders, and 10,473 were in the probation gangs. Of the 12,240 pass holders, 3,509 were unable to find work, and of the probationers 3,852 would receive passes in the year 1846. Of convicts sentenced to transportation in England, the number received into Millbank Prison in 1843 was 3,594, of whom 2,420 were sent to Van Diemen's Land; in 1844 the number received was 3,250, of whom 1,838 were sent to the colony; and in 1845 the number was 3,229, of whom 1,629 were sent to the same colony. By an order of the present Government transportation of male convicts to the colony of Van Diemen's Land has been discontinued.

Tiffin; R. H. Hand, Esq., 6 gs. "Interior of a Stable," Harry Hall; T. Jackson, Esq., 40 gs. "Study of an Indian's Head," J. E. Millais; Jonathan Peel, Esq., —. "The Village Church," H. J. Boddington; Charles Brind, Esq., £40. "Waiting for the Squire," H. Jutsum; Charles Brind, Esq., £35. "Scene in North Wales," J. Middleton; Colonel Hardwick, 20 gs. "Scotch Shepherd and Dogs," Thomas Woodward; Colonel Hardwick, 35 gs. "An Interior," A. Provis; F. Gibson, Esq. "On the Banks of the Thames," A. Gilbert; Mrs. Faulkner. "Cattle by a River Side," J. Dearman, £10. "The Flower of the Scheldt," A. J. Woolmer; Colonel Hardwick, 15 gs.

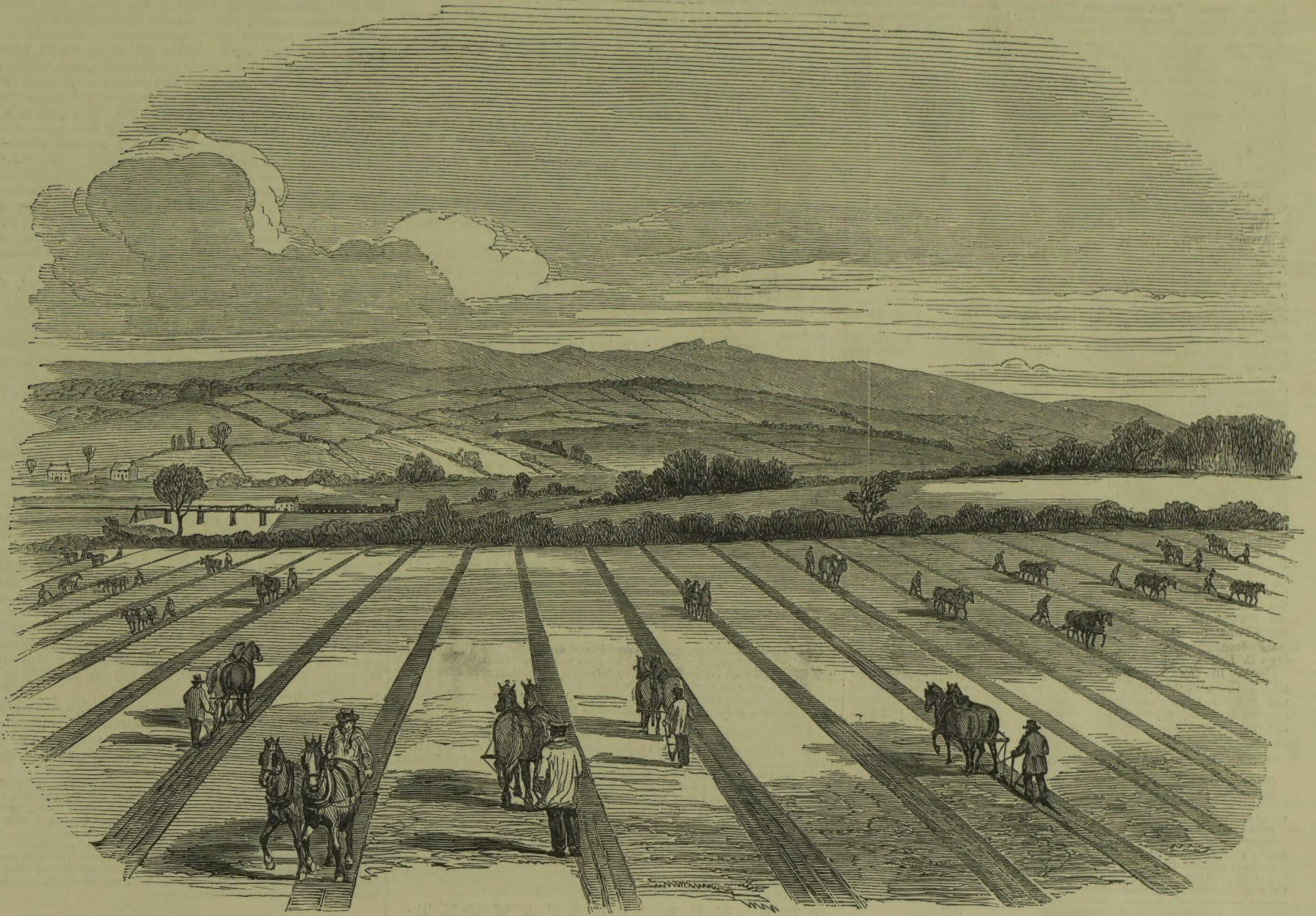
AN AVALANCHE IN SWITZERLAND.—A letter from Chamouni, in Switzerland, dated the 17th ult., contains the following:—"The great quantity of snow that has latterly fallen made us dread some disaster, and one has occurred. At seven o'clock yesterday evening, a noise was heard of something breaking, and immediately after an avalanche was precipitated from the heights of the Aiguilles-Rouges on the hamlet of Chable, not far from the Prieuré. The first-named hamlet, in which were several manufacturing, was completely buried in snow, and the river Arve, which flows through it, was blocked up, its waters extending far over the plain. Eleven persons of one family, assembled in their common room, were protected by the resistance of a wall, and eventually contrived to escape through the roof. They immediately hastened to Prats to demand assistance, but, on returning, it was impossible to discover the site of the houses, more snow having fallen. After, however, two days' labour, the people succeeded in discovering six persons living, and seven dead; but there is little hope that any of the other inhabitants of the hamlet, of whom no traces have yet been found, will be discovered alive. All the fuel and food and other stores that the inhabitants had laid in for the winter have been buried by the avalanche, leaving them without any resource; and it is almost impossible, from the famine that exists, for the inhabitants of the valley to render them any assistance."

THE LATE MR. WARD.—The will of the late Thomas Ward, Esq., the eminent shipowner, has been proved in Doctors' Commons, by Sir W. Henry Richardson, Knight, and Norman McCleod and G. H. Stephenson, Esquires, the executors. Personally sworn under £250,000. The testator has also left extensive freehold estates in Middlesex, for which county he served the office of Sheriff in 1829. Among other bequests, he has left £500 to the London Hospital, £500 to the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, £500 to the Ratcliffe Dispensary, and £500 to the Ratcliffe Charity School.

STATISTICS OF TRANSPORTS.—It appears from a recently printed Parliamentary volume on "Transportation and Convict Discipline," that on the 1st of January, 1846, the total number of convicts in Van Diemen's Land was 28,949, of whom 7,236 were holding tickets of leave, 12,240 were pass holders, and 10,473 were in the probation gangs. Of the 12,240 pass holders, 3,509 were unable to find work, and of the probationers 3,852 would receive passes in the year 1846. Of convicts sentenced to transportation in England, the number received into Millbank Prison in 1843 was 3,594, of whom 2,420 were sent to Van Diemen's Land; in 1844 the number received was 3,250, of whom 1,838 were sent to the colony; and in 1845 the number was 3,229, of whom 1,629 were sent to the same colony. By an order of the present Government transportation of male convicts to the colony of Van Diemen's Land has been discontinued.



PASTIME OF NEAPOLITAN PEASANTS UNDER THE ROYAL PALACE OF PAESILIPO.—PAINTED BY PARROTT.



NEWTON ABBOT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S PLOUGHING MATCH.

NEWTON ABBOT PLOUGHING MATCH.

On Monday, the 25th ult., the Ninth Annual Ploughing Match of the Newton Abbot Agricultural and Labourers' Friend Society took place on three fields in Buckland Barton, in the parish of Coombeinteignhead, the property of Sir W. D. Carew, Bart., in the occupation of Mr. Elias Rendell. A more beautiful locality, even among the unrivalled scenery of Devon, could not have been selected; fronting the river Teign, and affording a picturesque display of its course; on the right its estuary is seen most advantageously, the broad expanse of sea beyond it filling up the outline; whilst, on the left, the eye might wander many a mile ere it rested upon the lofty Dartmoor. The day was brilliantly fine, and the match, which comprised forty-nine competitors, attracted a great number of spectators; and the gaiety of the scene was much heightened by the performances of the Teignmouth brass-band.

At the conclusion of the match the company returned to Bearly's Globe Hotel, in Newton, where the dinner was attended by a much larger number than was anticipated, there being present nearly one hundred and fifty of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Yeomanry of the district. Sir John Buller Yarde Buller, Bart., M.P. for South Devon, presided; and among those present were the Earl of Devon; Lord Courtenay, M.P.; H. Cartwright, Esq., Ford; Rev. C. Wolston; H. L. Browne, Esq.; Rev. J. Comyns; C. Manning, Esq.; S. C. Parr, Esq.; J. C. Tozer, Esq.; J. F. P. Phillips, Esq.; Rev. J. W. Davis; Rev. T. Clark; R. Francis, Esq.; C. H. Monro, Esq.; Capt. Beazley; W. Flamank, Esq.; S. White-way, Esq.; Rev. — Templer; W. Bartlett, Esq.; T. Lane, Esq.; H. B. Swete, Esq.; R. Lane, Esq.; — Tossill, Esq. The Rev. J. R. Boyce officiated as Vice President. After the cloth had been withdrawn, and the usual loyal toasts drunk, the Secretary, (Mr. Rendell,) read the List of Prizes, in which the Silver Cup, given by H. Cartwright, Esq., was awarded to Mr. F. Angel, of Berry Pomeroy; and a Sweepstakes, as a second prize, to Mr. Thomas Elliott, of Torbryan.

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|--|-----------------|--------------------|
| CLASS I.—First Prizemen without Drivers.—Four Competitors. | | |
| Ploughmen. | Masters. | Parish. |
| First, Joseph Mardon, | Mr. Venning, | Berry Pomeroy. |
| CLASS II.—Ploughmen without Drivers.—Fifteen Competitors. | | |
| First, George Fletcher, | Mr. G. Harris, | Ipplipen. |
| CLASS III.—Ploughmen with Drivers.—Seven Competitors. | | |
| First, John Shilston, | Mr. Wm. Reed, | Bishopsteignton. |
| CLASS IV.—Ploughing one way with a Double Plough.—Eight Competitors. | | |
| First, Thomas Alward, | Mr. E. Rendell, | Coombeinteignhead. |
| CLASS V.—Under 18, without Drivers.—Four Competitors. | | |
| First, William Street, | Mr. R. Rendell, | Coombeinteignhead. |
| CLASS VI.—Under 18, with Drivers.—Three Competitors. | | |
| First, Wm. Coleman, | Mr. Creed, | Abbotskerswell. |

The Judges for Ploughing were—Mr. Hodge, Cornworthy, Court Barton; Mr. Oldry, Canonteign; Mr. Coulton, Dean Court, Buckfastleigh.

A sum of from £50 to £60 was, also, distributed in premiums to Labourers for length of Service, bringing up of large families, &c.; thus affording encouragement to laudable exertions among the labouring population of the district. The longest period of service thus rewarded was 58½ years.

After the distribution of the prizes, the hon. Chairman, in returning thanks for the company drinking his health, referred to the appearance of the boys in the ploughing field, who were ardently contesting for superiority; the great superiority of the ploughs, which were very different from those in use some years back; and the improvement in harness. Several other toasts were drunk, and the Earl of Devon, and Lord Courtenay, M.P., warmly congratulated the company upon the sons of farmers having competed for the silver cup.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE IPSWICH AND BURY ST. EDMUND'S RAILWAY—NORWICH EXTENSION.



HE works on the Norwich Extension of the Ipswich and Bury Railway, were commenced on Thursday, the 25th ult., with the customary ceremonies. The day was fine; the bells of St. Peter's Church rang merrily; the Royal standard floated from the Church Tower, and from the Royal Hotel; and at about noon, great number of spectators had assembled to witness the sight. The ground was inclosed on Mrs. Dashwood's property, and on Mr. Cyrus Gillett's farm, at the foot of a picturesque hill, having a view of the valley of the Tas river, and of Lakenham. The chosen site extends to the river. On the other side of it is Lakenham; and it is proposed to cross the river over a high embankment and bridge. Here several tents were erected. Spanton's great booth was appropriated to the reception of the guests of the contractors (Messrs. Brassey and Co.); and another to "Howlett's Band," which played with great spirit.

Soon after one o'clock, the ceremony commenced; and the spade and barrow were taken to the appointed spot. The spade is a handsome implement, manufactured by Mr. Freeman and Mr. Thompson, of Norwich. The handle, of polished oak, is intertwined with the vine tendrils and leaf; and the spade is formed of polished steel. A silver plate on the handle exhibits a locomotive engine, with a legend around it, "Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's"

locomotive engine, with a legend around it, "Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's"



COMMENCEMENT OF THE IPSWICH AND BURY ST. EDMUND'S RAILWAY.

Railway Company;" and, underneath, "This spade was used for turning the first sod of the Norwich Extension of the Ipswich and Bury Railway, Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1847." The barrow is of oak, and was made by Mr. Jolly, of Norwich; and the joints and edges are gilt. On the ends and sides of the interior are emblazoned, a locomotive, the Norwich, Ipswich, and Yarmouth arms. The spot was marked out by flags; and, whilst the "Old Corporation" banners, which have been for many a day shrouded in obscurity, floated in the wind, others, bearing the arms of Norwich, Yarmouth, and Ipswich, were exhibited at different parts of the ground. Amongst the company present, were the Mayor and Sheriff of Norwich, J. C. Cobbold, W. Burroughes, and G. Josselyn, Esqs., of Ipswich; J. Grayson, Esq., York; Sir W. Foster, Bart., S. Bignold, Esq., E. Willett, Esq., A. A. H. Beckwith, Esq., J. Wright, Esq., J. G. Johnson, Esq., J. H. Barnard, Esq., A. Towler, Esq., J. Hardy, Esq., J. Norgate, Esq., J. H. Drury, Esq., J. Sultzer, Esq., J. C. Culley, Esq., and a great many other gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood.

J. C. Cobbold, Esq., commenced by taking the spade, and, addressing the Mayor, invited his assistance.

The Mayor then took off his coat, and, in a workmanlike style, turned up the first sods, filling the barrow with earth, which Mr. Cobbold wheeled away amid loud huzzas.

Mr. Hardy and Mr. Bruff (the engineer of the railway) then went through the same ceremony, and addressed the company; as did, also, the Sheriff of Norwich (Mr. C. Winter), and Mr. Grayson, of York; Mr. J. D. Burroughes, of Ipswich, and Mr. J. Wright; Mr. E. Willett and Mr. Josselyn; Mr. Culley, of Cossey, and Sir William Foster; Mr. Roger Kerrison, &c.

The gentlemen present then proceeded to partake of an elegant collation, provided by Mr. Howett, of the Royal Hotel, in a spacious marquee. There was a profusion of the delicacies of the season, and wines of first-rate quality.

The marquee was very tastefully fitted up, and decorated with banners. A table ran nearly the whole length, with cross ends at the top and bottom, the Chairman's seat being placed in the centre.

After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, Mr. Hardy proposed the toast of the evening, the health of Mr. John Chevalier Cobbold, the speaker felicitously observing:—"They looked to Mr. Cobbold as the chief promoter of the undertaking, and he was entitled to all their esteem for the manner in which he served the city of Norwich. They were indebted to him for carrying out the grand scheme for this district—the first sanctioned by Parliament—the Eastern Counties scheme for a direct line to Norwich. (Cheers.) Mr. Cobbold had had arduous labours to perform and difficulties to overcome, and, therefore, they might regard him as the Suffolk Railway King. (Cheers.) He stood up for his county, in maintaining the direction of the railway in its natural course. He began with the line from Colchester to Ipswich, and he succeeded in carrying it out, and he had proceeded onward to Norwich. (Cheers.) He was at the first meeting in Norwich, when Mr. Cobbold made his appearance, and promised his co-operation in carrying out the line to Norwich. Had he not fulfilled that promise? He had had overtures made to him from every quarter, but he stood stanch to his flag. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cobbold's health was then drunk with enthusiasm; and, that gentleman having returned thanks, the Mayor, in a complimentary manner, proposed the healths of Messrs. Brassey and Company, the contractors, with three times three. The toast was responded to with enthusiasm; as were the healths of Mr. Locke and Mr. Bruff, the engineers of the line; also, several other toasts, which we regret we have not room to report.

A large number of people during the afternoon, enjoyed themselves in Mr. Spanton's booth, on the top of the hill, which was decorated for the occasion, and they were entertained by two bands of music playing alternately.

In the evening, the Victoria Gardens were brilliantly illuminated; a brass band was in attendance; Mr. Caston, the proprietor, gave away two barrels of beer, and there was a grand display of fireworks. A large number of persons assembled, and enjoyed themselves, though the evening turned out very cold, and between ten and eleven o'clock snow began to fall.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 7.—Third Sunday in Lent.—Perpetua.
MONDAY, 8.—Old St. Matthias.—The Sun is due East at 5h. 55m., p.m.
TUESDAY, 9.—Jupiter souths at 29m. after 5, p.m., and sets 1h. 31m. after midnight.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 39m. after 4, a.m.
THURSDAY, 11.—Mercury visible to the naked eye in the evenings during this week; near the bright planet Venus.
FRIDAY, 12.—St. Gregory.—Venus precedes Uranus by 2m.
SATURDAY, 13.—Venus follows Uranus by 2m., and both in the field of view of the telescope at the same time. (See "Illustrated London Almanack.")

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 13.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 0	5 16	5 33	5 48	6 10	6 29	6 54
10 18	10 35	10 52	11 07	11 29	11 52	12 18

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. B."—Inquire of a Music-seller, for a Flute teacher at a shilling a lesson.
"A Love of Music."—Apply to Mr. Hullah, at the Rooms, in St. Martin's-lane; but our Correspondent has stated enough to prove the folly of straining his voice to become a tenor.
"Margaret."—Bellini died at the age of 35, in 1837. He composed "Adelson and Salvini" in 1824, his first opera; and then, "Bianca e Gerando." In 1827, he wrote the "Pirata" for the Scala, in Milan, for Rubini; in 1828, the "Straniera," for Tamburini and Mme. Meric Lalande; then the "Capuletti ed i Montecchi," for Venice; the "Sonnambula," for Pasta, in Milan; and "Norma," for her and for Malibran. "Beatrice di Tenda" followed "Norma." In 1833, he visited London, and in 1834 produced his "Puritani" in Paris, for that unrivalled troupe comprising Grist, Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache—a cast that will never again be heard, and can indeed only be heard in one epoch.
"A. Heathfield."—We can give no advice on the matter.
"Didin's Songs."—Davidson's edition is published in three-penny weekly sheets, and monthly Shilling Parts, two of which have appeared. Apply to the Publisher, Water-street, Blackfriars.
"Juvenis."—"Danzig" is correct.
"A. G. G."—The rank of the three principal ports of the kingdom is—1. London; 2. Liverpool; 3. Newcastle.
"G. M."—We have not room for the Lines.
"Cut Dono."—The authors of the "Rejected Addresses" were Messrs. James and Horace Smith.
"A. B."—Bristol.—The premium of apprenticeship for a boy on board an East or West Indian man, for three years, is commonly £60; outfit from £20 to £30.
"James B."—Declined.
"W. W. H."—can only proceed by action at law, though his position would be, by no means, an enviable one.
"G. W. R."—The only true method of ascertaining when Railways now in progress are to be opened, is to apply to the Company's Offices.
"J. J. L."—Apply to Mr. Sutherland, Bookseller, Edinburgh.
"J. M. R."—A bookbinder in the country may purchase the covers for either of our Volumes; the usual charge for cover and binding is 5s.
"Confidential."—The Charade has been solved.
"R. B." is a modest request!
"P. W. M." is thanked; the error has already been corrected.
"A Country Cousin."—We really cannot answer for the identities of the Ethiopian (t) performers.
"Nod."—By way of preparation, read "The Boat and the Caravan, a Family Tour through Egypt and Syria," just published.
"A Country Subscriber" should apply to Mr. Lumley, bookseller, 56, Chancery-lane.
"A Subscriber."—Wales.—The price of the Knitting-book is 1s.; it may be obtained by order of any bookseller.
"J. T. B." should advertise.
"A Constant Reader."—Vidal's "Curiosité" will be found engraved in No. 202 of our Journal. The Satanic subject suggested is not to our taste.
"G. B. W.'s" letter did not reach us in time.
"W. W." Woodbridge, is thanked, though we have not room to engrave the subjects suggested.
"T. W. J." Highgate, should buy Black's "Picturesque Tourist and Road-book of England and Wales."
"R. W. J." Hull, should apply to a Seal Engraver. We cannot "find" crests and arms.
"A Peninsular Officer."—Ostende, has subjected us to the expense of one shilling postage. The Medals, we presume, will be shortly forthcoming.
"E. F."—Phiz is the nom artistique of Mr. Hablot Browne, the illustrator of Mr. Dickens's works.
"T. T. H."—"The Picture of London," edited by Mr. Britton, is one of the most accredited works of its class.
"G. W. S."—Write to the Artist at Devonport.
"Agrum."—We do not understand the question.
"L. H."—Cambridge.—A name or initial written upon a newspaper sent by post, will subject it to the charge of postage.
"Cantab" is thanked for the Newspaper: the Sketch did not reach us in time.
"A Constant Reader."—Islington.—See the Engravings of India Fowls in No. 86 of our Journal.
"M. D." is thanked; but we have not room for the Lines.
"R. G. H."—See the Processes for preparing Gun Cotton, in the "Year-book of Facts, 1847," just published.
"Fanny."—Taylor's "Treatise on Drawing" is, we believe, out of print.
"Delta" should apply to the Registrar of his district.—The Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.
"C. B."—Jersey.—The original price was 2½d.
"An Admirer."—Can only obtain the information as to the fate of his Lottery Ticket of 1808, through a Stock-broker.
"A Correspondent" is thanked for his suggestions as to the change of name, translations, &c.; though we cannot adopt either hint.
"Mittis Nepos."—Banagher, had better await the distribution.
"A. H."—City.—We will see.
"A Constant Reader."—Sevenoaks, cannot plead the Statute of Limitations until 1849.
"P. Q."—We do not remember.
"H. S."—Stockton-Tees.—The matter is under consideration.
The Cambridge Election Squibs will not suit.

"Trutts."—One of Lord A.—'s cousins is in the Royal Artillery; the other, in the 89th Regiment.
"W. J. H."—The late Duke of Northumberland and the present Earl of Beverley were cousins-german, their fathers having been brothers.
"An Inquiring Subscriber."—The present Emperor of Brazil was married in 1843 to Theresa, daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies, but we do not know what children (if any) he has. A reference to this year's "Almanac de Gotha" will tell.
"A. E. S."—Beauchamp is pronounced Beicham.
"Friar Dan."—The present Duke of Northumberland has no child. His Grace's heir-presumptive is the Earl of Beverley.
"A. B."—A commission in the French Service can be obtained either by entering as a private, and rising by promotion; or by passing an examination for the Ecoles Polytechnique, or St. Cyr. There are no other means of entry.
"Aspirant."—A candidate for admission into any of the Learned or Scientific Societies of London must be proposed by some one member, and seconded by another; after which, he will be balloted for. The addresses of the Secretaries may be found in the "Post-Office London Directory;" and those gentlemen will, on application, afford every information. A letter addressed to Mr. Burke, author of the "Peerage," care of Mr. Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street, will obtain for our Correspondent the heraldic particulars he seeks.
BREAD.—We have received from Mr. Inglis, of New-street, Covent-garden, a loaf of Bread, made with half parsnips, and half English flour; and another loaf, made with seven-eighths Indian Corn Meal, and an eighth part English flour. Both are very palatable; but the maker has not stated the cost.
"An Orphan" is recommended not to calculate on the employment in question.
"A Lodger" should state his case to the Health of Towns Association.
"M. S."—Shrewsbury.—The person named was not, in any way, related to the Kemble family.
"H. C. P."—Liverpool, is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketch.
"R. J. J."—Peterborough.—We cannot spare space.
"M. N."—Hornchurch.—A Savings Bank.
"A Surrey-Man."—Brighton.—Barraud and Lund, Watchmakers, Cornhill.
"T. W." near Chippenham.—The price of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," 21 vols. quarto, last edition, is £37 16s. The plates are not coloured.
"A Subscriber."—The price of Mrs. Gore's "Knitting Receipt Book" is 6d.
"A Constant Subscriber."—"Lenny's English Grammar," to be had, by order, of any Bookseller.
"F. P." Fleet-street.—The futed Skate is mostly used for beginners.
"Another Admirer."—Manchester.—Lucile Grahn, as stated formerly in the biographical sketch in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, is of Danish birth and parentage; grand-daughter of a Nobleman and Minister of State, degraded from his rank in the days of Struensee. She made her debut at thirteen, at Copenhagen, in the part of Marguerite, in "Faust."
"A. M. v. p."—A work is now in publication, containing Specimens of the Speeches of distinguished Orators.
"Old Subscriber." Bath.—The Epact for the year 1847 is 14. (See the "Illustrated London Almanack" for the present year.) For calculations of Eclipses, see the Appendix to the "Nautical Almanack" for 1836.
"Chisholm." Simla.—The back Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS cannot be forwarded to India postage free.
"E. H." should advertise in a Colchester newspaper for the Register in question.
"J. B."—Probably, Mr. Hinton, School Agent, 30, Soho-square.
"N. P."—Stepney.—Declined.
"J. N."—Darlington.—Shop-keepers, generally, are fineable for "Sunday Trading."
"A Subscriber." Leominster.—Harding's "Park and Forest Trees," 4 guineas.
"M." Jersey.—No. 93 of our Journal, containing a Portrait of Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., can only be obtained in the Volume.
"A Constant Reader since 1844."—No. 77 of our Journal, containing a Portrait of Mr. Pattison, M.P., can only be purchased in the Volume.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Heroines of Shakspeare, Part II.—Ralph the Gipsy.—Free Thoughts on Protestant Matters. By the Rev. T. D. Gregg.—Knight's National Cyclopaedia. Part 2.—Carpenter's Cyclopaedia. Part 1.—Scotland Delineated. Part 2.—Observations on Naval Affairs. By the Earl of Dundonald.—Knight's History of England, during the Thirty Years' Peace.
Music.—Merrily Glideth the Life of each Fairy. W. M. Tolkien.—Poor Mary. By A. Lee.—Ye are Lovely Hopes. By C. E. Horn.—The Arundel Waltzes. By J. R. Ling.—Anthems and Services. No. 12.—The Music Book. Part 5.—Haydn's Creation. Novello. Nos. 4 and 5.—Handel's Messiah. Novello. Nos. 7 and 8.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1847.

The discussion on the Poor Removal Act of last session has been a most edifying one; it has laid bare most completely the mechanics of law-making, and shown how a whole Legislature may bend all its faculties to the construction of an Act, which, when put into operation, turns out not only different from what was intended—for that often happens—but the very reverse of what was contemplated. It was meant to make all persons who had resided five years in a parish irremovable in case of becoming chargeable; but by some oversight, the wording of one of the provisions makes the operation of the Act prospective, and this has set half the parishes in England at work getting rid of paupers who have nearly completed the term of industrial residence, causing much hardship and suffering, which every one of those who passed it, say they never intended. The whole debate on Tuesday, which was raised entirely on this legislative blunder, was an instance of grave and reverend seniors using the schoolboy's excuse, "I didn't mean to do it." But whether meant or not, it is done; and what is worse, there is no small difficulty in the way of undoing it. The whole of our complex laws of settlement are under consideration, a complete change and reorganization being intended, and this unlucky act of last session must be treated as part and parcel of the entire system. A large section of members wish to repeal it at once, or to pass "an Act to explain" what failed to explain itself; but as far as can be gathered by those who must from "indications find directions out," the Government will back Sir J. Graham, the author of the Bill; he resists any alteration for the error's sake; when the whole fabric is rebuilt, the new porch just added will harmonise with it, though at present a little out of keeping. Knock down the "old Gothic" structure so full of crooked passages, and then the Greek entrance will be unexceptionable; in the meantime printed directions are to be issued to show how people are to go in and out. It would seem the most obvious course to accommodate the less to the greater, and make the part suit the whole, rather than wait till the whole is remodelled to agree with the part. But opinions differ, and as the act itself, though extended in a wrong direction by a mistake, appears to contain some good provisions, we will not take on ourselves to decide. The measure, however, has read the Legislature two good lessons, of which not the least valuable is this—that laws passed avowedly as "a boon" to any class whatever, if they take the shape of favours and exceptional enactments, are pretty sure to be mischievous, and not seldom to the very class intended to be benefited. The Poor Removal Act was one of the "compensation" measures meant to lessen the opposition of the Landed Interest to the abolition of the Corn Laws. The large manufacturing towns have absorbed a great deal of labour from the rural districts, and during the fierce debates of former years, the facility with which those towns could throw off those who had worn out their years and strength in mills and factories, and send them back to the country parishes again, was often made a very telling point against the "selfish" capitalists. The bill was passed, then, to make "industrial residence" a legal settlement. Bad as factory labour is said to be, there are no instances of men quitting it for rural employment; there is always an

absorption going on from the rural districts to the towns. So far the bill told certainly in favour of the land. But another thing had been overlooked, which was the interchange of labour between counties and parishes purely agricultural. Some of the country parishes find themselves saddled all at once with paupers long resident in other places, also agricultural; and where there are what is called close parishes, which belong to a single proprietor, who has discouraged as much as possible a resident population, which involves "birth" settlements, this bill has given a power of getting rid of the few liabilities that did rest upon them. The remedy will, ere long, be a Union, or a national rate, for which the landed interest itself is beginning to call. The rural districts find themselves as much burdened by the clearances from each other, as from those manufacturing abodes of Mammon which have afforded such materials for declamation. Men should be chary of making charges of class oppression and selfishness; we fear none can be found justified in casting the first stone. The landed interest charged the manufacturers with a greedy readiness to use the old law of settlement in getting rid of a burden; a new law—or hardly that, a blunder in a new law—enables the Agriculturists to do the same; and they are by no means slow in using the opportunity. Mutual defects should teach us mutual forbearance. It is the greatest danger of bad laws that they demoralise society; men will rarely refrain from doing anything, however cruel and unjust, if it happen to be legal: the higher law, the *lex non Scripta*, is weak beside them. Let human law ally itself to human selfishness, and woe to all who become subjected to it.

The other lesson to be derived from this by no means solitary blunder in an Act of Parliament, is rather one of grammar than morality. The Legislature must soon learn to write its laws in the English language, and not in that absurd jargon which, though created by lawyers, often cannot be understood either by lawyers themselves or any one else. We cannot believe that the language Shakspeare and Milton found equal to the expression of every minute shade of thought and meaning, from the highest soarings of sublimity to the most playful flights of fancy, cannot be made to convey clearly the regulations for the management of paupers, if a little sound judgment were only brought to bear on the subject. Lord Brougham's proposition on the subject is a good one; there should be some revision of a law as a whole before it is put in practice. At present, a score or two of legislators patch and tinker up an Act, each contributing an amendment, or an addition, till nobody can tell what it means; and when put to the test of action, it turns out, if it has any meaning at all, to be directly contrary to what was intended?

In connection with this subject, we publish a communication we have received, showing what oppression can be practised under the present imperfect system of Settlement; we have no doubt that similar cases are by no means rare, though, perhaps, not quite so bad as this one:—

Jas. Walker, belongs to Stainbro, a parish near Barsley, and, in the winter of 1844, lived at Attercliffe, in the Sheffield Union, and was compelled during that winter to apply to the overseers of Stainbro for relief; they gave him 1s. 6d. a day for himself, his wife, and family; but compelled him daily to walk from Attercliffe to Stainbro, a distance of about thirteen miles, and back; and his wife stated that her husband used to leave home about half-past seven in the morning, get to Stainbro between twelve and one, worked on the roads until four, and then walked thirteen miles home; and that, in consequence of want of food, and having this shameful task to perform for upwards of six months during the winter, he had never been himself since.

THE REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM.

The granting of the Prussian Constitution has given so little power into the hands of the people, and reserved so much in the hands of the Crown, that it seems, on examination, a mere device to get money through taxation, without exposing the King to the odium of taking it by his own act; it is a cleverly devised scheme for making it appear to the nation that they are taxing themselves, while, in fact, they have no real voice in the matter. This is an old and approved plan; the forms of a Constitutional Government have often been adopted by despotic Monarchs with great success. Where the Crown commands a majority in the Chambers, it does exactly as it likes; while the nation, blinded by the vision of self-government, cannot oppose the acts of its own representatives. This advantage has been cleverly pointed out by an able French writer, P. L. Courier, whose caustic satire, it is believed, cost him his life. At the time King Ferdinand of Spain was playing fast and loose with his oaths and pledges, and wavering between his hatred of the very name of Charters and Constitutions, and the promises he had made to the Spanish people to observe them, the writer we have named published one of his short, pithy letters, in which, with quiet irony, he lays bare the whole system of Government by a Court, through the forms by which a people are deluded into the belief that they are governing themselves. He represents Louis the Eighteenth writing confidentially to his Royal Cousin, at Madrid, to calm the fears he had expressed of a Constitution, and to point out its convenience if properly managed. Having expressed his perfect sympathy with the principles of Absolutism, and that "right divine of Kings to govern wrong," of which the Bourbons were always so tenacious, he still can modify his principles in this manner:—

Thus, you see, my Cousin, I entirely share your Royal sentiments on this subject, and pray Heaven to continue you in them; still I am not at all of your opinions as to that kind of Government termed "Representative," but which I call "recreative"—for I know nothing in the world so amusing, not to speak of the no small convenience that results from it. I love Absolutism, but this—for what it produces—is far preferable; there is no comparison between them. The Representative System suits me wonderfully—provided, always, that I nominate the Deputies, which we have here very happily and completely effected. We live under it in a sort of Land of Cocaigne, my Cousin; money descends in showers; only ask my nephew, Angouleme: we reckon by thousands of millions—or rather, to say the truth, we have ceased to reckon at all, since we obtained what is called "our compact majority"—an expense, certainly, but only a trifle. My hundred votes cost me every year about a month of Madame de Cayla; with these at our command, everything goes smoothly; money without stint or measure, and the right divine on our part of losing nothing, whatever may happen!

Your Cortes have disgusted you with deliberative assemblies; but one experiment is never decisive: my late Brother made an awkward business of it; yet that has not prevented me from trying again—and succeeding.

I confess I thought as you do, before my residence in England; I did not like the Representative scheme at all; but there I saw what it really is. If our friend the Sultan had but an idea of it, he could wish for nothing better, and would turn his Divan into two Chambers immediately. Try it, try it, my dear Cousin, and then tell me your opinion. You will soon find that your Indies, your galleons, your Peruvian mines, are but pitiful things, compared with a Budget discussed and voted by loyal Deputies.

The words Liberty, Publicity, Representation, must not frighten you. The Representation is only a comedy, played for our benefit, of which the profit is immense, and the danger nothing. An illustration may make the matter more comprehensible, perhaps. Did you ever see the steam digester, that produces a basin of rich soup every minute, if you know how to manage it, but which may burst and kill you, if you are not careful? That is the thing exactly—just such a machine is Representative Government. You have only to heat it to the right point—neither too much nor too little—a very easy thing—which is, besides, the business of your Ministers—and the soup is a thousand millions. Talk of your absolute power after this! What did it produce my poor late brother? Three or four hundred millions a year—and with what difficulty! Every one of my Budgets is ten times the amount, without the slightest trouble! Come, lay aside your little aversions, my Cousin, and let us share our good things *en famille*. Of course, we must have an understanding with each other, in case of accidents.

I could re-establish you on the throne a dozen times, if necessary, without the least inconvenience in the world, and without the expenditure of a sou. On the contrary, I can let you and your subjects have as much money as you like. I pay everybody, everywhere, for everything. I have paid for my Restoration, and will pay for yours. I paid the Foreign Powers, when they were here; I'll pay you, if ever I'm forced on a visit. Occupied or occupying, I pay for the occupation. I paid Sacken and Platow; I pay Murillo and Ballesteros; I pay Cabinets and Governments; I pay the Cortes and the Regency, and I pay the Swiss; and, besides really all these, I have still enough to keep up my guard, a house here, which is really very passable, and other things which naturally cost me something. The Budget covers all, and all this springs from that Representative System of which you have made a scarecrow! Folly, folly, my Cousin! There is nothing equal to it!

To construct this machine for you, and set it at work without the slightest danger to your Royal person, I will send you, if you like, M. Villèle—an admirable man—and a score of Prefets. You may rely upon them; in less than no time they will organise two Chambers and a Ministry, behind which you may go to sleep, while they coin money for you. From the serene height of your exalted position, as General Foy says, you will have the amusement of watching their debates—the drollest things conceivable! They are often perfect cat and dog fights for the bone; when the Budget is voted, and their noise becomes troublesome, you have but to throw a few pails of water over them.

Grant a Constitutional Charter, then, my Cousin, immediately, and all that accompanies it;—the Franchise, Right of Election, Juries, Liberty of the Press; grant all, and stick at nothing. More especially, do not omit making a new Aristocracy to mix with the old one—another kind of amusement which will keep you in good spirits and temper for a long while; without it here at the Tuileries, we should die of ennui. When you have settled with your liberals, under the guarantee of foreign powers, and have sworn an oblivion of the past to all the Progressists, hang five or six of them directly you have signed the amnesty, and make the rest Dukes and Peers, especially if any of them have been footmen and stable-boys. The advocates, authors, and philosophers, enamoured of equality, cover them with orders, and load them with old titles on new parchments. Then look at them quivering their arms and mounting their crests among your Gussians and Sidonias—and I defy you to be melancholy. It is a comedy that never wearies, and will be to your subjects as good as a perpetual carnival.

THE RUSSO-DUTCH LOAN.

THE history of the Russo-Dutch Loan is but little understood; and no wonder; a more egregious piece of folly than the act which encumbered England with such a contract was never perpetrated. It seemed in 1815, to be the express vocation of the English Ministry to give up every advantage we had gained during the war, and to pay every power of Europe for their condescending to receive back what they had lost. We had taken some Dutch colonies during the conflict; that we chose to give them back at the Peace was not much to be condemned; but that we should agree to pay three millions for the annexation of Belgium to Holland is a marvel of absurdity. Like the restoration of the Bourbons, all the settlements we paid so dearly for, were knocked to pieces within a few years; a sign there was no natural strength in them. We subjoin an explanation of the miserable transaction:—

By a convention, signed on the 13th of August, 1814, between the Crowns of Great Britain and the Netherlands, certain of the Dutch colonies conquered by Great Britain were restored to their former owners, and England agreed to contribute to the arrangements for annexing the Belgic provinces to Holland by paying one million sterling to Sweden, and advancing two millions sterling for the defence of the Low Countries. On these conditions the Cape of Good Hope and British Guiana were ceded to England. By a further treaty, dated the 19th of May, 1815, the King of the Netherlands, being desirous of evincing his gratitude to the Emperor of Russia for the services rendered to the Netherlands in the course of the war, took upon himself the sum of 25 millions of florins, being a part of the capital and arrears of interest of the Russian loan made in Holland; and the King of England took upon his Government an equal sum. That sum was, and still is, in fact, paid by us for Holland to Russia. The payment was made contingent on the maintenance of the union of the Belgic provinces with Holland, and we were moved to make it in consideration of the acquisition of some of the Dutch colonies.

When Belgium separated from Holland, the English Government very gratuitously renewed this engagement by express treaty with Russia itself, under the old delusion of the "Balance of Power," which has cost this country more millions than would suffice to make Ireland a garden of the earth. But as the payment was to be conditional on the maintenance of the provisions of the Treaty of Vienna, which Russia has openly violated, it is believed that the contract, as far as we are concerned, is void. Dr. Addams, the eminent civilian, has given a formal opinion to this effect: the question was discussed on Thursday, on Mr. Hume's motion. It is one of the worst engagements of the worst era of our annals, when our Government seemed to have a perfect mania for covering the Continent with English gold.

THE WEATHER.

During the week the sky has been generally covered by cloud; the wind has been principally from the E. and the N.E.; the weather has been generally fine but occasionally excessively cold. The hygrometrical state of the air, from February 25 to March 1 inclusive, has been very remarkable, on account of its excessive dryness, the average quantity of water in a cubic foot of air during this interval being less than one grain and a half, being about one half the usual quantity at this period; in consequence all moisture evaporated from the skin so quickly as to cause a great sensation of cold, to a degree much below that indicated by the thermometer. This was particularly the case on Saturday and Sunday. On Monday it was not so dry, and since then the due quantity of moisture has been mixed with the air, which has felt soft and pleasant. The average temperature of Thursday was 36½°; of Friday was 32½°; of Saturday was 30½°; of Sunday was 36°; of Monday was 35°; of Tuesday was 43°; and of Wednesday was 37½°. The extreme thermometrical readings each day were:—

Thursday, Feb. 25, the highest during the day was 43° deg., and the lowest was 29 deg.	
Friday, Feb. 26	39
Saturday, Feb. 27	33
Sunday, Feb. 28	40
Monday, March 1	40
Tuesday, March 2	46
Wednesday, March 3	45½
Blackheath, Thursday, March 4, 1847.	J. G.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PERSECUTION OF MISS BURDETT COUTTS BY MR. DUNN.

In the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, last Saturday, Mr. Dunn, the Irish barrister, was tried before Lord Denman and a Special Jury, on an indictment for perjury. Sir F. Thesiger, Q.C., Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Hawkins were counsel for the prosecution; the defendant acted as his own counsel. The prosecutrix, Miss Angela Burdett Coutts, is a partner in the banking-house of Coutts and Co., and preferred this indictment against the defendant, Mr. Dunn, a member of the Irish bar, for perjury alleged to have been committed by him in swearing an affidavit in the Court of Bankruptcy, with the ostensible object of obtaining from that lady, under compulsion of the bankrupt laws, payment of the sum of £100,000. The material part of the affidavit, which was sworn under the 5th and 6th Vict., c. 122, s. 67, before a registrar of the Court on March 30, 1846, when the Court was not sitting, was in these words:—"Richard Dunn maketh oath, and saith that A. B. Coutts is justly and truly indebted to this deponent, Richard Dunn, in the sum of £100,000, by virtue of a certain bill drawn by this deponent on the bank of Messrs. Coutts and Co., by the especial authority in writing given by the said A. B. Coutts to this deponent, which was expressly given by her as compensation for divers injuries and imprisonments inflicted, and for which injuries this deponent had commenced legal proceedings against the said A. B. Coutts, and which sum she promised in writing should be duly paid, but which said bill, although duly presented, was not paid or honoured, and which said bill remains wholly due and owing to this deponent; and this deponent further saith that the said A. B. Coutts is a partner in the banking-house of Coutts and Co., and is a trader within the statute, as this deponent verily believes." The "bill" was in fact an order thus worded:—"4th March, 1846. Messrs. Coutts and Co.—Pay myself, or order, one hundred thousand pounds. R. Dunn (by authority of Miss Coutts)." The "especial authority in writing," alleged in the affidavit to have been given by Miss Coutts, consisted of the last two stanzas of a copy of doggerel verses which the defendant held himself out to have received from Miss Coutts by post, in the year 1844. They were in the form that follows:—

Send to Coutts's your bill—
There are lots in the till—
I'll give the clerk orders to do it,
Then get your discharge,
Your dear body enlarge,
And in Stratton-street do let me view it.
And, by-the-by, love,
My affection to prove,
For your long cruel incarceration,
Fill a good round sum in
(As I've plenty of tin),
To make you a fair compensation.—A. B. C.

In addition to the formal proof that the affidavit had been sworn by the defendant, witnesses were called to show that it was wilfully and corruptly false. Miss Burdett Coutts swore that she had not written the supposed authority, and had never in her life written to the defendant; that she had forwarded all letters sent to her within the last few years by the defendant, to her solicitor, unopened, when his handwriting was recognised on the superscription, and unread, so soon as others, not so superscribed, were found to be his, and that her solicitor had general directions that every legal measure to protect her from the defendant should be taken; that she had not given authority for paying the sum in question, or any other sum, to the defendant; and that she never was indebted to him in any way. Mr. Marjoribanks and Sir Edmund Antrobus, who are partners of Miss Coutts; Mr. Humphries, her solicitor; and two of the clerks in the bank of Coutts and Co., deposed, in substance, to the effect, that the defendant had twice presented the order for payment, and had each time been refused; that on each of these occasions he had produced the supposed authority, and had been distinctly told that it was not in the handwriting of Miss Coutts; and that he had written letters, the object of which was to induce Miss Coutts or her partners, under the pressure of an abuse of the bankrupt laws, or a reluctance to encounter the annoyance of legal proceedings, however ill-founded, to compromise his alleged claim by payment of the sum of £100,000. The cross-examination of these witnesses was directed towards creating the inference that Miss Coutts, by not writing herself to the defendant, or authorising others to write to him, for the purpose of assuring him that she had not written the supposed authority, had confirmed the defendant in the delusion that it had been written by her; that her partners had, in like manner, and also by not giving the defendant into custody when he presented his order at the bank, strengthened his belief that the authority to draw on the house had come from her; and that

Mr. Humphries had likewise contributed to this error, by the hostile bearing which he had exhibited towards the defendant.

[In the course of his cross-examination of Miss Coutts, the defendant put into the hands of that lady a letter written by her father, the late Sir Francis Burdett. Her struggle with the emotions which the sight of the handwriting caused, excited the strongest indignation of the audience against the defendant, and, as it appeared, of the noble and learned Lord who presided.]

The defendant addressed the Jury at some length, urging the points indicated by the cross-examination, and protesting his belief that the sufferings and persecution which he had met with from Miss Coutts and her friends, had led to the belief that she had been at length induced to make him compensation, and had therefore sent him the authority on which he had acted. He then called witnesses to prove that he had received the alleged authority by post, and that he had compared the handwriting with that of Miss Coutts, and, from the result of that comparison, was justified in arriving at the conclusion which had dictated his subsequent conduct.

Lord Denman having summed up, the Jury at once returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The defendant then moved in arrest of judgment on two grounds: first, that the affidavit did not allege a positive debt by Miss Coutts, but a hypothetical debt only, depending on the fact whether or not the authority had been signed by her, and therefore had not given to the Court of Bankruptcy jurisdiction to administer the oath; secondly, that there was a variance between the affidavit set forth and that proved.

Lord Denman ruled against him on both points, and then sentenced him to be imprisoned in the Queen's Prison for eighteen months, and after that until he should enter into recognizances for good behaviour, himself in £100, and two sureties, each in £50.

The trial lasted till late in the evening.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—This Court recommenced its sittings on Monday. A true bill has been found against Dr. Cronin for manslaughter, but the trial has been postponed till next session. On Thursday, Robert Kerr, aged 28, a mariner, was found guilty of stealing two packages of diamonds, value £3,300, the property of John McMillan, and others, upon the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, &c. The Court sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

TRIALS FOR MURDER.

At the Assizes at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, last week, James Welsh was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Proud, at Warden, near Newbrough, by stabbing him in the neck with a knife. By the evidence of several witnesses it appeared that the prisoner was a quarry-man, employed at the Four Stones, somewhere near the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. On Sunday, the 7th February, the deceased, who lived at the village of Allerwash, invited several of his neighbours to the christening of one of his children. After their return from the church they had tea at his house, and he then invited them to a public-house to drink the child's health. They did so, and there encountered the prisoner. On leaving, Welsh followed them, and solicited several females who were walking with friends to leave them and join him. They declined, and he at length caught hold of Mary Ann Towers, who was walking with the deceased, and endeavoured to separate them. Towers begged of him to desist, and, being further insulted, Proud interfered, and desired Welsh not to molest her. High words here ensued, and a scuffle followed, in the course of which Proud fell upon his antagonist, and it is said, kicked him. The deceased then made all haste home with the female, but had not gone far ere the prisoner was seen running after them, with no coat on. On coming up with them, he struck the deceased twice over the head with a stick, and eventually plunged a deep-bladed knife into the unfortunate man's neck. He instantly dropped on the ground, and, in a few minutes, expired. The prisoner escaped, but was shortly captured. The knife was found near the body, and it was sworn to having been seen in the prisoner's possession. The Jury found the prisoner "Guilty." Mr. Baron Rolfe, in a very feeling and impressive manner, sentenced the prisoner to death.

George Matthews and John Hughes were indicted for the wilful murder of Daniel Hives, at Long Benton, on the 5th of October last. The deceased was employed on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, where the prisoners, who are Irishmen, were also employed. There had been much ill will between the English and the Irish employed on the line, and on the day mentioned in the indictment it was proved that the two prisoners passed the deceased when he was alone on the line, and that a quarrel and blows ensued. The deceased, having been joined by Mr. Potter, a magistrate, called out to the two prisoners to come back and fight it out, when Matthews returned, stabbed him with a knife, and he died in a short time afterwards. The Jury acquitted Hughes, but returned a verdict of "Guilty" against Matthews, on whom sentence of death was passed.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Last week, at the Drogheda Assizes, a railway case was tried, Barker v. Taylor. It was an action brought by the plaintiff, an advertising agent, carrying on business in London, against the defendant, one of the provisional committee of the Irish West Coast Railway, to recover the sum of £1188 6s., for advertising the undertaking.

Mr. Justice Perrin did not think the evidence sufficient, and suggested a nonsuit, but, at the request of counsel, the case went to the Jury, but the Judge directed them to find for the defendant.

The Jury asked leave to retire, as a difference of opinion existed among them. After an absence of a quarter of an hour, the Jury returned.

One of the Jury: My Lord, I am deputed by the Jury to ask your Lordship whether it be a question of law or a question of justice that the Jury are called upon to decide?—Mr. Justice Perrin: Law; I told you so.

Juror: There is a difference of opinion between us on this subject, as to what is justice; for, if we were at liberty to consider the honesty of the case, we could not agree to a verdict for the defendant.

Another Juror: Is it by justice or law we are to go, my Lord?—Mr. Justice Perrin: It is a question of law, and it is the duty of the Jury to bow to the Court on a question of law.

Juror: We bow to your Lordship.

Mr. Justice Perrin: If I am wrong my decision can be set right. The Jury then found, as directed, a verdict for the defendant.

The counsel for the plaintiff shortly afterwards tendered a bill of exceptions, which was received by his Lordship.

POLICE.

ASSAULT UPON MR. URQUHART BY A POLISH REFUGEE.

Major Bartholomew Beniowski, the Polish refugee, and teacher of phrenology, was on Wednesday charged, at Bow-street, with committing a violent assault on Mr. David Urquhart, at the Freemasons' Tavern, while at the meeting held there on Tuesday evening on the subject of Polish affairs.

Mr. Anstey, barrister, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Wolf, as attorney for the defendant.

The complainant said, that having attended the meeting with a friend, he was going away at about half-past five o'clock, when the prisoner, who was till then unknown to him, met him in the vestibule, and asked to speak with him for a moment. He (complainant) asked him what his name was, and the prisoner having answered "Beniowski," he turned away and went towards the entrance. The prisoner immediately followed him, sprung upon him, and would have seized him by the throat, but that he bowed his head, so as to meet defendant's grasp with the lower part of his face. The prisoner having thus caught him with both hands, gave him a "wrench," by which his face was severely lacerated, and the skin torn from his lips, cheeks, and lower part of his face, by pressure. He bled profusely at the time. He had no doubt that the defendant's intention was to seize him by the throat. He had no personal knowledge of the prisoner, but knew him by reputation. No blows were struck on either side.

Mr. Urquhart, in cross-examination by Mr. Wolf, admitted that some years ago he had said of the defendant that he was a spy. He had also said, in a pamphlet, which was published in 1840, that Major Beniowski was a Polish Jew, who had been employed by Russia to foment insurrections in Central Asia, and that he was at that moment acting as a spy in London, and organising the Chartist disturbances for the purposes of Russia. He had made this statement, believing it to be true, and still believed it to be true.

The Rev. J. Hamilton Grey, and James Hays, complainant's servant, corroborated his statement.

The Major, being called upon for his defence, said that he could not deny any part of what had been stated against him, though he had something to add. About six years ago his attention was called to a pamphlet written by Mr. Urquhart, in which that gentleman attacked him as a spy of the Emperor Nicholas. He had a very great respect for Mr. Urquhart, and he was only sorry that so good a man should be so misled, and should injure his own cause by maligning one of its advocates. He (Beniowski) had endeavoured to find Mr. Urquhart for the purpose of having an explanation with him, and convincing him that he was wrong, but had failed. At one time he (Beniowski) designed to bring an action for libel against him, but was prevented by his poverty. Having seen the complainant by accident at the meeting, it occurred to him that he would speak to him, and have such an explanation as he had long desired. When he was contemptuously repulsed by Mr. Urquhart he was much annoyed, and followed the complainant, intending to detain him, and press the conversation. He laid his hand on Mr. Urquhart's shoulder, and that gentleman turned round and made a blow at him with a stick which he carried in his hand. Then he committed the assault described, and he was glad when he was taken into custody, that he had an opportunity of confronting him. He could not but regret the assault, which he knew was not justifiable under any circumstances.

Mr. Henry committed the prisoner for trial, admitting him to bail in his own recognizances of £40, and two sureties of £20 each.

CHARGE OF STEALING A LIBRARY OF BOOKS.—On Wednesday, at MARLBOROUGH-STREET, Francis B. Hoare was charged with having fraudulently disposed of upwards of £500 worth of valuable books, partly the property of Mr. Bohn, bookseller, St. James's-street, the Bishop of Llandaff, and others. The books had been left in the charge of Mr. Bohn, who, falling into difficulties, was prevailed upon to execute an assignment of his stock and business to Mr. Hoare, on the promise of an advance of £3000; under which deed Mr. Hoare took possession of the stock and business, and subsequently sold the books. A great deal of evidence was given in support of the charge. The answer to it was, that Mr. Hoare had a joint interest in the books, and was fully authorised to sell them. The case was ultimately adjourned till Wednesday next.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The report on the Labouring Poor (Ireland) Bill was brought up and the third reading appointed for Monday.

PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS.—ABOLITION OF TRANSPORTATION.—Earl GREY then moved the second reading of the Custody of Offenders Bill. In doing so he said the Government had determined to abolish the system of transportation which had been in operation as a punishment for offenders for a great number of years. It was a subject of the utmost importance, as well as one of much difficulty, to provide a good and salutary system of punishment for offences against the law and society. To Gibraltar and Bermuda offenders would still be sent because punishment there was more like an extension of the hulks system than transportation; the criminals being brought back to this country at the public expense, when the period of their punishment had expired. If their Lordships had read the papers which had been laid on the table upon the subject, they must have come to the conclusion, as the Government had done, that the time had arrived when the system of transportation must absolutely cease. The noble Earl, after going into some details of the plan, stated that it was intended that each criminal sentenced to transportation should be subjected for a period to separate confinement. The period, however, should not be longer than eighteen months for the most serious offences. After that punishment, the convict would be employed on public works. It was intended that the convict should have a direct interest in good conduct, and his release would depend upon his good behaviour. He would be allowed wages during the latter part of his employment on public works, and thus, from his accumulations, he would have the means of emigrating. He would receive his pardon on condition that he did not remain in this country. This plan of emigration was adopted with a view to secure society against the recurrence of crime. In Ireland, there was not accommodation for separate confinement, but it was proposed to build a prison in that country similar to the one at Pentonville.—Lord BROUGHAM expressed his entire approval of the plan.—Lord STANLEY thought the Government had rather hastily adopted too comprehensive a change of the present system.—Lord DENMAN said transportation had such terrors, that he viewed the plan in this respect with some alarm.—The Duke of RICHMOND expressed a similar opinion.—After a brief reply from Earl GREY, the bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned shortly before nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE SPANISH BONDHOLDERS.—Lord G. BENTINCK gave notice that on Monday next he should present a petition, most numerous signed by Spanish bondholders, stating that the Government of Spain had contracted debts to the amount of seventy-one millions sterling; and they, therefore, prayed the House to make an inquiry into the subject.

THE CANTEN SYSTEM.—On the order of the day being read for going into Committee of Supply on the Ordnance Estimates, Col. LINDSAY moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct inquiry to be made into the effect that the present Canteen system has upon the army; and whether it would not be advantageous to discipline, and to the moral improvement of her Majesty's troops, to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors in Canteens within the precincts or proximity of barracks. The hon. and gallant member stated that, in his opinion, allowing Canteens for the sale of spirituous liquors to exist in the neighbourhood of barracks was one of the main sources of irregularity and disobedience to orders which at times exhibited themselves in the British army.—Mr. FOX MAULE undertook, on the part of the Government, that the subject should be taken into consideration; and, with this understanding, the proposition of Colonel Lindsay was not pressed.

A brief conversation ensued on the subject of Ireland, in the course of which it was stated on the part of the Government that no further amount of the public money would be devoted to the purchase of seed than the £50,000 already named.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY ESTIMATES.—The House having resolved itself into Committee of Supply, Colonel ANSON moved the Ordnance Estimates, and entered into some details respecting the votes which would be required for this branch of the public service.—The Ordnance Estimates having been agreed to, the House proceeded to consider the Navy Estimates, and was so occupied during the remainder of the night.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

RECOVERY OF THE "SPHYNX."—The exertions of Captain Aust, C.B., Mr. Bellamy, the Master Attendant, and the other officers and men employed in the floating of the steam-sloop *Sphinx*, have at last been crowned with success. This fine vessel was got off the shore, at the back of the Isle of Wight, on Wednesday evening. She is, we understand, notwithstanding the length of time she has been ashore, and exposed to the heavy surf on that part of the coast, comparatively but little injured.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN."—At a meeting of the proprietors of the *Great Britain* steamer, held at Bristol, on Thursday, a letter from Captain Claxton was read, detailing his proceedings in Durdram Bay during the time he had been engaged in forming the breakwater to protect the ship, in the manner recommended by Sir I. K. Brunel. The latter eminent engineer, through whom the report was transmitted, writes in an introductory letter as follows:—"Notwithstanding the great difficulties he has had to contend with from almost incessant bad weather, with the wind blowing dead on shore nearly the whole of the month of January, and consequently preventing the tides from ebbing sufficiently out to allow of the work being properly proceeded with; and, notwithstanding the occurrence of more than one storm at the most critical period of the work, he has, as I fully relied upon his doing, succeeded in so far protecting the ship that she has been comparatively unaffected by violent seas, which, there is no doubt whatever, would otherwise have seriously damaged her. We may now calculate with tolerable certainty upon preserving her without further injury until the finer, or at least more settled weather sets in."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Letters from Athens, of the 14th ult., speak of the excitement existing in that city, in consequence of the Turkish Minister, M. Musurus, having demanded satisfaction for an insult at a Court ball. The Turkish Government insists that M. Coletti should proceed to the Turkish Minister's house, and make an apology, which should also be strengthened by an official despatch on the part of the Greek Government. This apology had not yet been made, and it was believed that the Turkish Minister would demand his passports. The Greeks have been taught to believe that France will declare war against Turkey, if a single Turk should cross their frontier.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies met on Wednesday, when the Minister of the Interior presented a project of law, demanding an extraordinary credit of 4,000,000 francs, to provide labour for the destitute poor in the departments.

It is stated by the *Constitutionnel* that Lucerne is preparing for war; an account rendered probable by the late remonstrance respecting its military organisation, addressed to that canton by the Vorort of Switzerland.

The Duke de Polignac died at Paris, on Tuesday, after a long and painful illness.

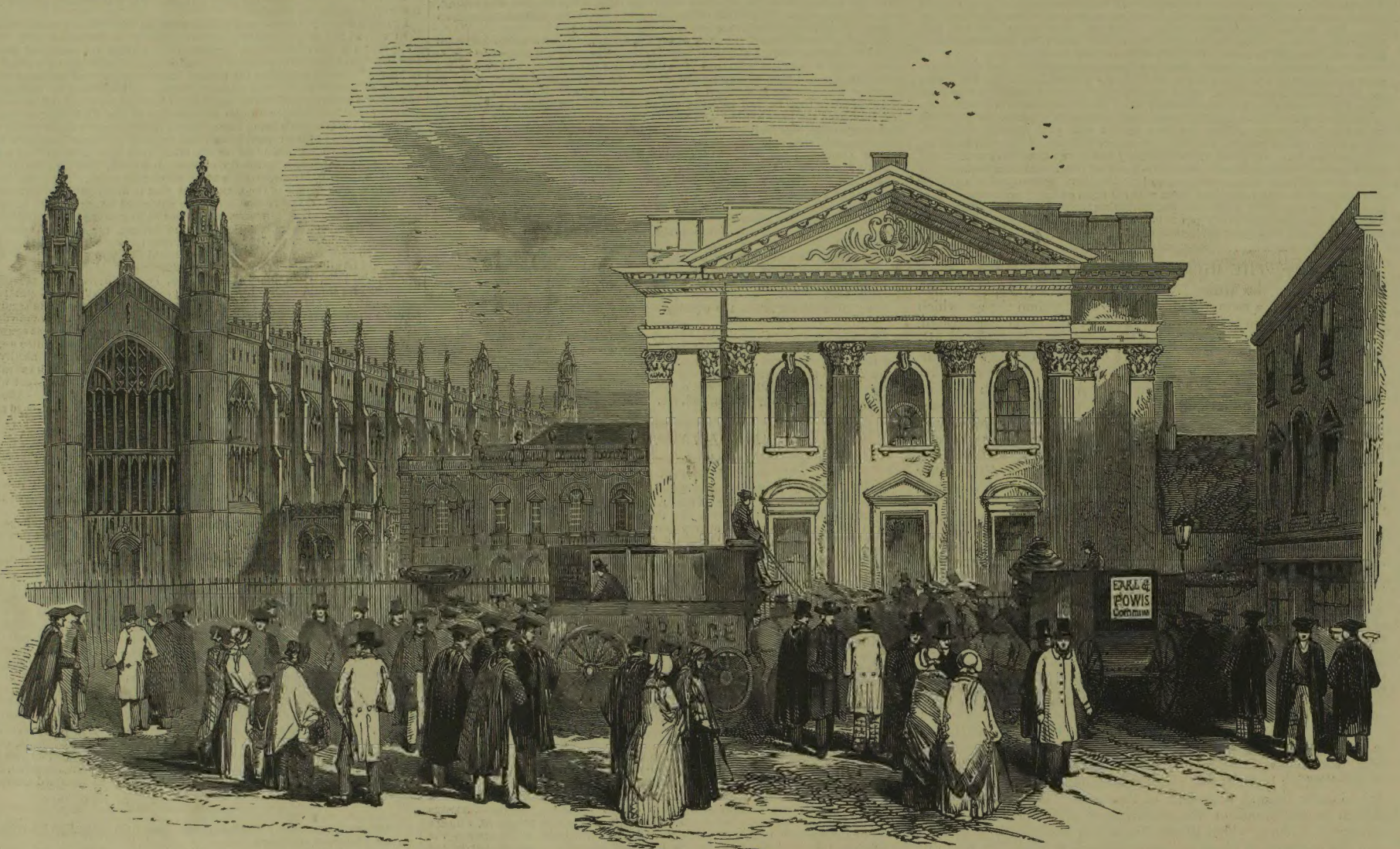
ITALY.

Letters from Milan announce serious riots on the frontier of the Tessin. From Lecco to Parèse, the greatest agitation reigned. Several thousands of peasants had advanced on the Saturday previous (before the 25th ult.), upon Lecco, from whence they expelled the soldiery. Many thousands of measures of corn were thrown into the lake; several vessels which attempted to get away were stopped and their cargoes cast overboard. All exports for Switzerland were suspended. In the evening the agitation increased. It was conceived that politics were mixed up in these movements, because provisions were not too dear in Italy. There was no talk of sending troops from Milan, but a regiment of cavalry had received orders to march from Monza to Lecco, and a more considerable corps was to leave Mantua for the frontier. The Swiss peasants showed a determination of resistance.

FATAL COLLISION IN THE RIVER.—A collision, involving the loss of seven lives, happened early on Sunday morning, in the river, off Old Haven, about two miles below Tilbury Fort. The vessel which is lost was the *Rose*, of Exeter (Webber, master), and having been loaded with a cargo of miscellaneous goods, at Topping's Wharf, reached Old Haven Bay. She there brought up for the night. The *Rose*, it is stated, was moored well in the bay, on the Essex side, and remained safe until about a quarter to four o'clock on the following morning (Sunday), when the *Royal Victoria* steamer was seen coming down at a speed of 12 or 14 miles an hour, having the ebb-tide with her. She exhibited the usual lights at her bow and mast-head. She continued her course, and on nearing the anchored schooner, the usual cries were raised on board the steamer, but before those orders could be complied with, she came in contact with the vessel with tremendous force, the steamer's bow carrying away the schooner's foremast, and cutting her bulwarks and hull down to the water's edge. It being evident, a few seconds after the collision, that the schooner was rapidly filling, all hands on board the steamer ran aft, in order to save the crew of the ill-fated craft. Ropes and other means of rescue were thrown out, but only one man was seen, and him they succeeded in preserving. They had barely got him on board before the vessel went down with the remainder of the crew, five in number, and two passengers. Boats were put off in the direction whence the cries proceeded, but their aid was of no avail. The steamer proceeded on her voyage to Leith, the damage she sustained not being serious.

CHILDREN POISONED BY THEIR MOTHER.—An inquest has been held at Preston, Lancashire, upon the body of Fanny Leadbeater, aged nine years, who died from the effects of poison, supposed to have been administered by her mother to the deceased, and to four other children, on Friday evening (last week), the mother afterwards being found drowned in the river near that town. Thomas Moore, a surgeon, of Preston, said he knew the deceased, Mrs. Leadbeater, mother to the child who had been poisoned. He had known her ever since she was born. She was confined in an asylum about six years ago. He had seen her several times since, and considered her insane. When in a convalescent state on one occasion, walking in the neighbourhood of the asylum, in the charge of keepers, she jumped off one of the bridges into the canal. When told she had drowned herself, he was not surprised, and would not have been had she done so twelve months ago. After consulting for a short time, the Jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased, Mrs. Leadbeater, administered a certain deadly poison called laudanum, to the deceased Fanny Leadbeater, she (Mrs. Leadbeater), being, at the time, in a state of insanity."

THE CAMBRIDGE CHANCELLORSHIP ELECTION.



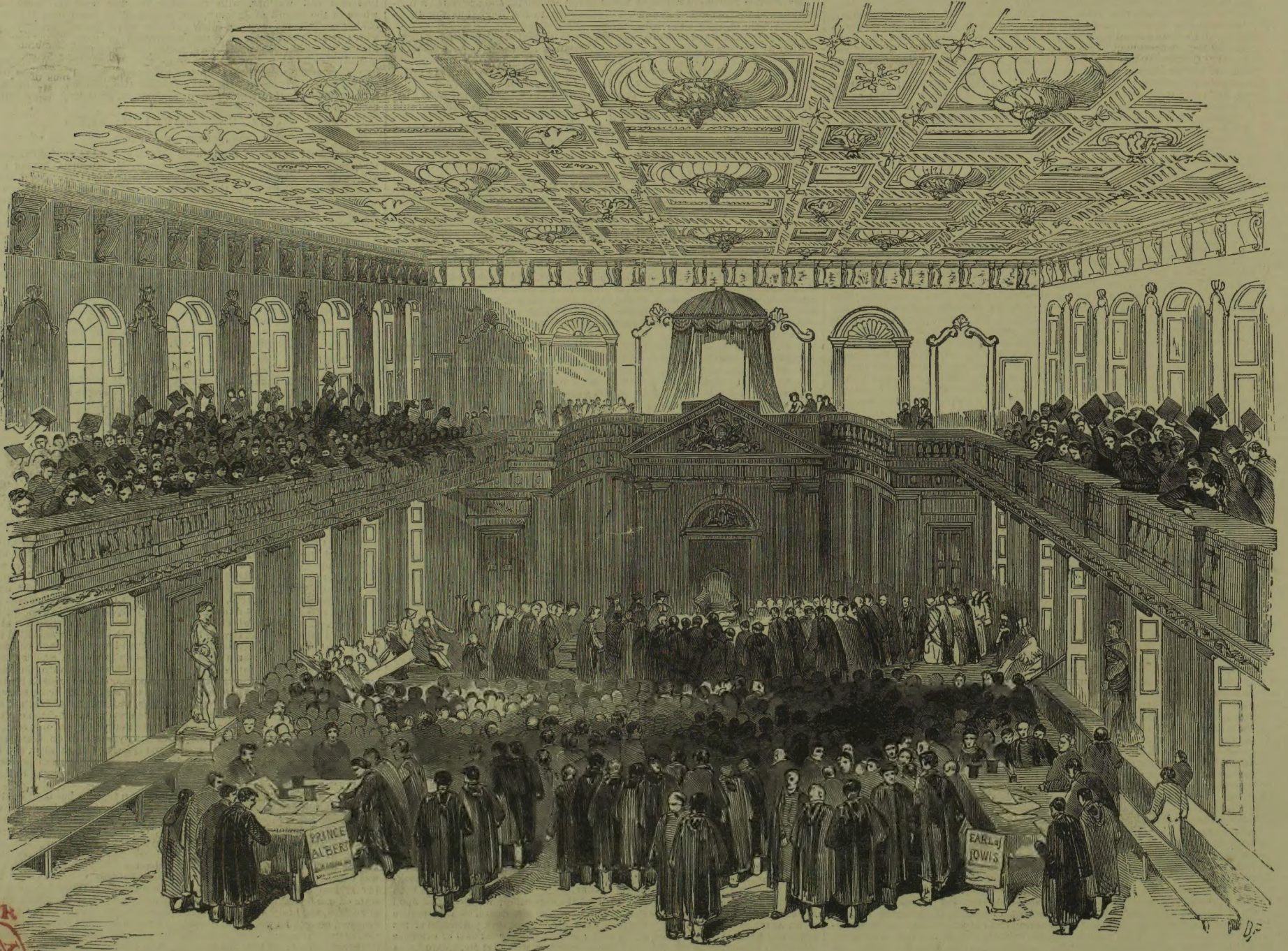
EXTERIOR OF THE SENATE HOUSE DURING THE ELECTION.

In our Journal of last week, we briefly recorded the progress of this very spirited contest for the high and important trust of the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge; and, in our latest edition, we recorded the result—the election of His Royal Highness Prince Albert to the honourable office by a majority of 116 votes over the Prince's noble opponent, the Earl of Powis. The contest has been, indeed, a memorable one; and its more characteristic scenes and incidents have been sketched by the Artist whom we dispatched to Cambridge for the purpose. To this graphic record we shall, therefore, proceed to append a concise narrative of the Election; though, we shall only be enabled to retain such documentary portions entire as are essential to circumstantial completeness.

On Saturday week, immediately on the receipt of the intelligence at Cambridge, that the Prince Consort had declined to accede to the request to allow his name to be offered to the Senate as a candidate, a meeting of his Royal Highness' Committee was holden, the Master of Trinity (Dr. Whewell) in the chair. The Chairman read to the meeting the communication we have adverted to, and which was in the following terms:—
“The expression of the wish upon the part of so numerous and influential a portion of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, including so many eminent names, that I should allow myself to be proposed for election into the vacant office of Chancellor of that University, cannot be otherwise than highly gratifying to

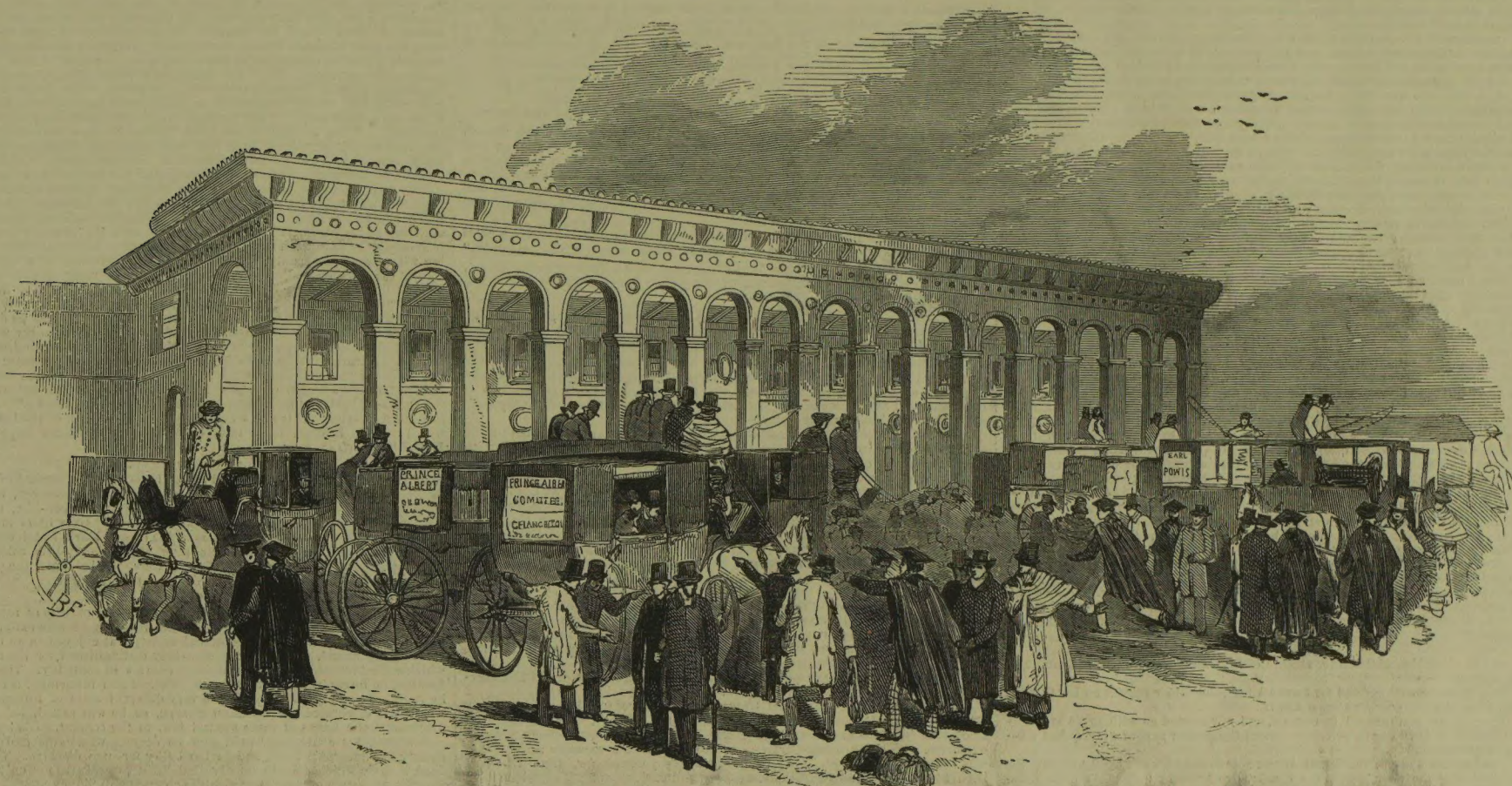
my feelings. Did it not appear from the proceedings entered into by others in the University, there does not exist that degree of unanimity which would leave me at liberty to consent to be put in nomination, I should have felt both the greatest pleasure and pride in acceding to the desire expressed in this Address and to personally connect myself with your ancient and renowned seat of learning.”

Resolutions were then passed unanimously, regretting the above announcement, but by no means abandoning the hope of seeing the wishes of the Committee realized; and a circular was subsequently issued, containing this announcement:—



INTERIOR OF THE SENATE HOUSE.—THE ELECTION.

THE CAMBRIDGE CHANCELLORSHIP ELECTION.



THE RAILWAY STATION AT CAMBRIDGE.—ARRIVAL OF VOTERS.

"The Committee, which was appointed for promoting the election of his Royal Highness, being persuaded that a large majority of the University agree with them in thinking his Royal Highness the most proper person to be the Chancellor of the University, are resolved to record this opinion by their votes at the election. They are fortified in this resolution by finding that many persons of the highest rank and authority have the same intention. They earnestly request that you will give your attendance here at the election, and unite your vote with theirs."

In the meantime, a circular was issued by Lord Powis's Committee, recognizing the intention of the Prince's Committee, and requesting votes in favour of his Lordship.

On Monday morning, Prince Albert's Committee again met at Cambridge, and adopted a resolution to use all possible exertions to secure the Prince's return.

Upon the same day, and for the same object, a meeting of the Members of the Senate was holden in London, over which the Marquis of Northampton presided; and, among the Committee then appointed, were the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.; the Marquis of Douro, M.P.; the Earl Grey, the Earl Jermyn, M.P.; the Viscount Sydney, the Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P.; the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Lord Bishop of Ely, the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, the Lord Bishop of St. David's, the Lord de Lisle and Dudley, the Lord Norreys, M.P.; the Lord Monteagle, the Lord Meigund, the Right Hon. Sir H. Jenner Fust, the Hon. Baron Alderson, the Hon. Justice Colman, the Hon. Baron Rolfe, Right Hon. Sir John Hobhouse, Bart., Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan, Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Right Hon. G. Strutt, M.P., the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, the Hon. Charles



GATEWAY OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Howard, M.P., the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely, H. W. Tancred, Esq., M.P., Q.C. Ralph Neville, Esq., M.P., &c.

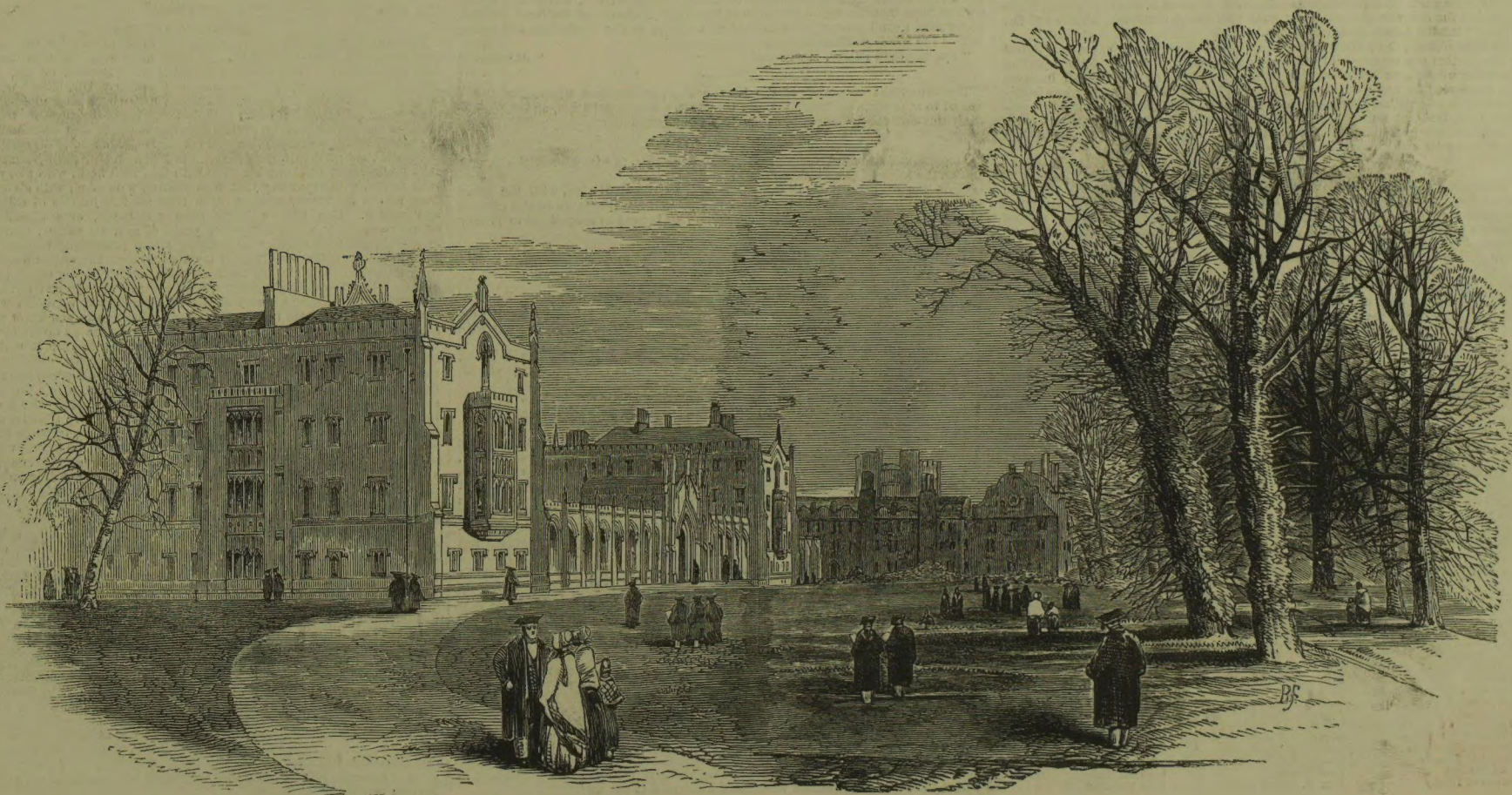
In consequence of their resolution to proceed to the poll, the Master of Clare Hall (Dr. Webb) withdrew his name from the Committee, considering that the proposing of the Prince as a Candidate would be putting the Members of the Senate into a most delicate and painful situation, by exciting a contest.

The election was then announced to commence at ten o'clock on Thursday, the 25th; the poll to last from ten A.M. to five P.M. on Thursday and Friday, and for a short time early on Saturday morning. And, on Tuesday, the Vice-Chancellor announced that in order to suit the convenience of non-resident members of the Senate, besides the hours already named for taking votes, the polling would be resumed at eight o'clock on Thursday and Friday evenings, and continued for one hour.

During Wednesday, a great number of non-resident members of the Senate arrived in Cambridge. Anxious faces and bustling figures flitted about in all directions; and large posting-bills announced Mr. Elliot Smith's rooms to be the rendezvous of "Earl Powis's Committee," and Mr. Barraclough's that of "His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Committee." In the afternoon, strangers showed themselves here and there; and, criticising the Fitzwilliam, or strolling through King's, and looking with admiration on the Chapel, one might observe many "an old Master," who had, probably, not visited his *alma mater* for many a long year. The trains kept bringing in additional company; and many of the College Halls presented no small addition to their usual occupants.

THE POLLING.—THURSDAY.

The poll began on Thursday morning at ten o'clock, but long before that hour



ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE—(EARL POWIS'S)—FROM THE GARDEN.

flies, omnibuses, porters, committee-men, under-graduates, and heads of houses hurried about in every direction: placards met the eye on every wall, and on nearly every vehicle: one omnibus announced itself in staring characters as "Prince Albert's Committee," and another as "Lord Powis's Committee;" and men with decorated hats, jealous of the honour done to dumb vehicles, put in a claim to the like distinction.

The scene of the contest was, of course, the Senate House. On the opening of the doors the galleries were speedily tenanted by a body of under-graduates, who, throughout the day, kept up a fire of cheers and groans.

The Vice-Chancellor's table was plainly visible from every part of the galleries; and, as the votes were taken by cards dropped into boxes appropriated to each candidate, every vote was known to the *dix minoris* as it was given; and here was a constant source of cheers and counter-cheers; for, upon a card being dropped into the Prince's box, up rose a deafening shout, and a low groan; and precisely the same thing happened when a supporter of the noble Earl recorded his choice. All this was in addition to the usual sources of merriment and noise. They had, of course, three-times-three for the Prince, and three-times-three for his noble opponent: popular individuals, also, came in for their share of applause, and unpopular ones met with hisses, and groans, and whistles, and cat-calls; and, in the evening, some adventurous individuals pressed brass-trumpets into their service; and there were brawlings, and howlings, and crowsings, and brayings, so that altogether there was as pretty a piece of Babel confusion as can well be imagined.

The Vice-Chancellor entered the Senate House about ten o'clock, and loud cheers greeted his appearance. He took up his post, and a wearisome one it must have been, at the upper end of the building, and in front of him was placed a large box, in two divisions, that on the right labelled "For Prince Albert," and that on the left "For Lord Powis," into which the cards containing the voters names were dropped through narrow apertures. At the Vice-Chancellor's table sat the Proctors; the University Assessor, W. Hunt, Esq., M.A., of King's College; the Registrar; the Esquire Bedells; and the Scrutineers, the Rev. R. Birkett, B.D., of Emmanuel College, and the Rev. John Mills, M.A., of Pembroke College, for Prince Albert, and Dr. Snowball, of St. John's College, and the Rev. H. W. Cookson, M.A., of St. Peter's College, for Lord Powis. The upper end of the Senate House was cut off from the body by a barrier, at one end of which voters were admitted, and at the other egress was afforded to them after having recorded their votes. These passages were guarded by men with staves.

In the body of the Senate House, two tables were placed for the distribution of voting-tickets, that on the right for Lord Powis's supporters, and that on the left for the friends of the Prince: armed with those tickets, the voters made the best of their way to the barrier; and, after a struggle to get through it, in which many a gown was torn, and many a bruise was received, they advanced to the Vice-Chancellor, and recorded their votes.

The proceedings began with the reading, by the second Esquire Bedell, of the 33rd Stat. Eliz. *De Electione Cancellarii* (Lib. Stat. p. 241). The Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors, and the Junior Doctor in Divinity present (Dr. S. E. Walker, of Trinity), then stood in scrutiny, and gave their votes in the following form:—

"A. B. eligit Celsissimum Principem Albertum in Cancellarium hujus Academiae."

Or,

"C. D. eligit Honoratissimum virum Comitem de Powis in Cancellarium hujus Academiae."

The Vice-Chancellor voted for Prince Albert, the Senior Proctor for Lord Powis, and the Junior Proctor for Prince Albert.

The poll now commenced in earnest, and was carried on with great spirit by the friends of Lord Powis, who, throughout the greater part of the day had a decided advantage.

Towards one o'clock, the Senate House was densely crowded. "Amongst the occupants of the floor," says the *Cambridge Chronicle*, "we noticed many distinguished men; for instance, the Dukes of Rutland and Buccleuch; the Bishops of Lincoln, Ely, Hereford, Norwich; Marquises of Northampton, Exeter, Dorset, Lansdowne and Camden; Earls Brownlow, Fitzwilliam, Nelson and Grey; Lords Lyndhurst and Palmerston; the Vice-Chancellor of England; Sir John Herschel; Lord John Manners, &c. The press at the barrier was excessive: there were senators, and lawyers, and divines—peers and commoners—cabinet ministers and country curates, all pushing, and bawling, and striving for ingress with a resolution and zeal somewhat damaging to both raiment and temper. The most conspicuous object in this onslaught was the scarlet gown of my Lord Fitzwilliam, who had the ill luck to be the only individual clad in a Doctor's robe. From this time the star of Lord Powis declined."

At five o'clock the poll closed, and the numbers were:—

Lord Powis 603

Prince Albert 575

Majority for Lord Powis —8

The poll was resumed at eight o'clock, about which hour a train from London brought down a large number of voters. In the galleries of the Senate House there was a perfect clamour of under-graduates; and, as the only lights in the building were at the Vice-Chancellor's table, the semi-darkness in which all things were enveloped added at once to the odour of the appearance and the boldness of the shouters. At nine o'clock, the poll closed for the day, and the numbers were as follows:—

Prince Albert 619

Lord Powis 602

Majority for Prince Albert —17

FRIDAY.

The poll was resumed at ten o'clock, the voting was far more slack than on Thursday; but the zeal and enthusiasm did not appear to have suffered much diminution. The following was the hourly state of the poll during the day:—

	P. Albert.	E. Powis.
Half-past 10	14	11
Half-past 11	46	46
Half-past 12	53	58
Half-past 1	103	81
Half-past 2	148	107
Half-past 3	181	133
Half-past 4	212	158
Gross poll at 9 o'clock	875	789

In the course of the afternoon, a perfect revolution was effected in a point which has for years been conceded by graduates to the younger members of the University. One of the most grievous sins that can be committed in the body of the Senate House is for any man to keep on a hat or cap in the presence of the gods in the gallery; and, Friday being a very cold day, after some consultation, hats and caps were put on by those in the body of the house. A frightful storm of hisses and all opprobrious epithets gave evidence of the wrath which this daring revolution had excited. But it was of no avail; the hats and caps kept their ground.

One of the most interesting occurrences during the day took place about four o'clock, when the Master of Trinity entered the Senate House, accompanied by the Bishop of London. The appearance of the Bishop, about whose intentions some rumours had been circulated, was the signal for a loud burst of applause, in which not only the under-graduates, but the Senior Members of the University, took part. His Lordship was almost mobbed on his way to the polling-table, and the cheers were kept up without abatement until the Bishop and Dr. Whewell left the Senate House together.

At eight o'clock, the polling was renewed amid tremendous uproar. Interest in the election was superseded by interest in the cap question; and an unequalled din of discordant sounds was kept up without intermission, so that all business was transacted in mere dumb show. The object of all this uproar was to displace the head-gear, which those below would persist in wearing. Matters proceeded so far that the Vice-Chancellor received showers of peas, and other missiles, whereupon a practical clearing of the galleries was effected, and then there was a state of comparative quietude.

SATURDAY.

polling was resumed at nine o'clock. The attendance was thin until after ten, when the ladies began to arrive in successive groups, conducted by academic friends; then the gowns' breakfast parties breaking up contributed several hundreds, and the early London train poured in its important and anxiously-expected quota.

The following was the hourly result until twelve:—

	P. Albert.	E. Powis.
Half-past 9	5	2
Half-past 10	38	17
Half-past 11	75	50
Half-past 12	78	50

At twelve o'clock, Henry Gunning, Esq., M.A., Senior Esquire Bedell, called "*Cessatur est a Scrutatio*;" the Vice-Chancellor then opened the vote-box and proceeded to count, first the votes for Earl Powis, and then those for Prince Albert. The numbers were found to be—

For H.R.H. Prince Albert 953

For the Earl Powis 837

Majority for the Prince 116

On the numbers being exhibited, three times three cheers were given for "Our Royal Chancellor."

After the Vice-Chancellor had counted the votes, the Senior Proctor went to his place in front of the table, (the Junior Proctor standing by him), and read one vote for Prince Albert at full length; of the others he merely said, "*Eundem eligit A.B.*," &c. &c. When he had finished them all, he read the votes for the Earl of Powis in the same manner; and amongst those declared to have voted on either side were the following:—

FOR PRINCE ALBERT.	FOR LORD POWIS.
Marquis of Exeter	Lord Arthur Hervey
Right Hon. H. Goulburn	Hon. W. H. Lyttelton
Sir J. H. Lowther	Marquis of Northampton
Master of Pembroke	Lord Alfred Hervey
Sir J. Eustace	Hon. R. J. Eden
Marquis of Lansdowne	Master of Peterhouse
Earl Grey	Master of Jesus
Lord Palmerston	Master of Christ's
Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay	Master of Sidney
Sir John Hobhouse	Master of Emmanuel
Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons	Master of Corpus Christi
Viscount Melbourne	Master of Downing
Bishop of London	Hon. J. Fortescue
Lord Norreys	Sir W. Folkes
Master of Trinity	Lord W. Russell
	Lord Moulton

Master of Caius
Lord Lyndhurst
Sir J. V. B. Johnstone

Sir J. Herschel
Bishop of Ely
Earl Jernyn

Sir R. Ferguson
Hon. P. Bouverie
Hon. F. D. Ryder

FOR LORD POWIS.

Earl Brownlow (paired)
Lord John Manners, M.P.
*Earl Fitzwilliam
Viscount Alford, M.P.
Earl Nelson
Sir H. J. Fust
Mr. Justice Platteson
Lord Godolphin
Viscount Somerton, M.P.
Viscount Clive, M.P.

The Right Hon. the Vice-Chancellor of England
Hon. Mr. Justice Cresswell
The Master of St. John's, D.D.
The President of Queen's
Rev. J. Griffith, D.D.
Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D.
Rev. C. Wordsworth, D.D.
Rev. W. H. Neill, D.D.
A. B. Hope, Esq., M.P.

A. Stafford O'Brien, Esq., M.P.
F. H. Dickinson, Esq., M.P.
W. Entwistle, Esq., M.P.
The Margaret Professor of Divinity
Professor Corrie
R. G. Latham, M.D.
R. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
Rev. W. Selwyn
Rev. Robert Wilson Evans.

Amongst the votes disallowed were those of Earl Fitzwilliam (for Lord Powis), and, we understand, the Provost of Eton (for Prince Albert). It appears that both had taken their names off the University boards previously to obtaining their M.A. degree, and had not subsequently resided three terms, as enjoined in such case by the University statute. As soon as the reading of the names had been concluded, the Senior Proctor advanced in front of the dais, and made the following announcement:—

"Ego, Edvardus Brumell, Procurator Senior hujus Academiae, electum à vobis pronuncio Celsissimum Principem Albertum in Cancellarium hujus Academiae."

A Caput was then called by the Vice-Chancellor, and it having been formed, the following "grace" was submitted by the senior Esquire Bedell (Mr. Gunning), and read in both houses:—

"Placeat vobis, ut Celsissimum Princeps Albertus de Saxe Coburg et Gotha, modo electus ad officium sive munus Cancellarii hujus Academiae, literas habeat patentes ejusdem officii sive munus sigillo vestro communi sigillatas."

This grace, having been read a second time in both houses, was declared passed by the Vice-Chancellor. The Congregation broke up at a few minutes past three o'clock, and then terminated the third and last day of the proceedings of this important and most extraordinary election, amidst the music of the joy-bells of St. Mary's, which continued ringing until dark.

The absolute amount of those who voted may be set down at about three-fifths of the whole constituency in England, leaving out of the calculation those who are abroad, or in the colonies. Nearly 1800 voted on both sides. The members of the Senate are above 3000. The number polled on this occasion of Prince Albert's election was far greater than at any former contest of the kind. At Lord Lyndhurst's election for the High Stewardship, the aggregate of both sides was 1461—Lord Lyndhurst polling two to one against Lord Lyttelton. When his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester was returned, against the Duke of Rutland, for the Chancellorship, the numbers polled by both amounted only to 826. On this occasion, it is worthy of remark, that his Royal Highness' majority was within two of Prince Albert's.

On Tuesday, a Congregation was held, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of reading to the Senate the following letter, written to his Royal Highness the Prince Albert by the Public Orator, in the name of the Senate, announcing his Royal Highness' election into the office of Chancellor of the University. From this letter we subjoin a passage, translated in the *Morning Post*.

After a just tribute to the memory of the late lamented Duke of Northumberland, the Public Orator proceeds in this wise:—

"Where, after all, could this University fly for refuge, but, most mighty Prince, to thy clemency and matchless favour? Where, but to thy most illustrious (*speciatissimam*) authority, and that wondrous benevolence towards ourselves, so lately demonstrated, by so signal an example; for what was more to be desired, yea, to be earnestly yearned for, than that they should be able to connect with herself that illustrious splendour which shall accrue to the whole State when ruled under thy auspices? So that when she was seeking a remedy for her wounds, thou appearedst unto her a very present cure—thou alone seemedst able to revive and renew that which lay shattered and prostrate; and even as we were destitute of aid or counsel, so did the expectation of man promise to us in thee a deliverer and trusty counsellor; and this thy admirable equity, thy faith and virtue, glorious in the eye of all (*perspectissima*), confirmed and ratified. Easily did we believe that it was vouchsafed to us, not only to build up again our fallen state, but even to amplify its pristine dignity, confirmed by thy authority and having won thy favour. Ay; was it not just that a University founded of old by Kings should again seek the patronage of Kings? A suppliant, she has dared to implore stability through the benevolence of Princes; a suppliant, she dares to implore the divine guidance (*numen*) and assistance of the Prince."

A grace was then offered to the Senate and passed for affixing the seal and presenting the letter to his Royal Highness.

Immediately after the Congregation, the Vice-Chancellor and the Senior Esquire Bedell proceeded to London, and repaired straightway to Buckingham Palace to lay the result before his Royal Highness. They were honoured by an interview with the Prince at about half-past five o'clock, at which his Royal Highness expressed himself in the warmest terms of satisfaction at the distinguished honour conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge, and the sincere gratification he felt in accepting it. His Royal Highness conversed with the deputation on the subject of English University discipline, and evinced considerable knowledge of the Oxford and Cambridge systems.

ANSWER OF H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT TO THE SENATE.

At a Congregation, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock, the following gracious answer of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Chancellor Elect, to the letter announcing his Royal Highness' election into that office, was read to the Senate:—

"MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

"I thank you for the kind terms in which you have apprised me of the result of the recent election for the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge.

"I need scarcely observe, after so recent and public a declaration of my sentiments and feelings with regard to my nomination as a candidate for that office, that the proceedings which have subsequently taken place have been entirely without my sanction and privacy.

"The intention to propose me as a candidate, was not known to me until a period when the time for the election was at hand; and when the arrangements for ascertaining the sense of the University were already completed.

"I could only have suspended their progress by a peremptory declaration that under no circumstances would I consent, if elected, to accept the office of Chancellor; and such a declaration I did not deem it respectful to the University to make.

"The election has now terminated, and a majority of the University, including a very great number of its members most eminent for their services to the Church, to the University, and to the cause of literature and science, declared in favour of my appointment to the vacant office.

"It is incumbent, therefore, on me to notify without delay, the course which, under these circumstances, I shall pursue.

"I have resolved to accept the trust which the University is willing to confide to me.

"In forming this decision I have been influenced by a respectful deference to the wishes of a majority of its members by a great unwillingness to involve the University in the probable necessity of another contest; but, above all, by an earnest hope that through a zealous and impartial discharge of the trust which I undertake, I shall succeed in establishing a claim on the confidence and goodwill of the whole academical body.

"Buckingham Palace, March 2nd."

"ALBERT."

The important ceremony of the Inauguration of the new Chancellor is expected to take place on Thursday, the 18th inst.; the Installation, and the usual festivities connected therewith, at the July Commencement.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first and second Engravings show the exterior and interior of the Senate House, the focus of the Election.

Upon the opposite page is the scene at the Railway Station, with the great struggle for securing the voters; and appended to it are the Gateway and general view of St. John's College (Earl Powis's). This is next in magnitude to Trinity College, and nearest to it in situation.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SCOTT.—Lieutenant Colonel Sir Walter Scott, Bart., of the 15th Hussars, whose serious illness at Madras was announced some time since, has much improved. He may be expected to arrive in this country with Lady Scott next month, by the ship *Wellesley*.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL YATES.—Major-General Richard Hassell Yates, of the East India Company's Service, died last week at Newcastle-under-Lyne. He belonged to the Madras division of the army.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WALCOT, R.A.—This officer, who for some time past has been in the enjoyment of retired full pay as a Lieutenant-Colonel died on the 28th ult., at his residence in Hampshire.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.—Returns have just been laid before Parliament relative to the strength of the army in India, in 1837 and 1845. It appears that, in 1837, there were 109 lieutenant-colonels, 139 majors, 625 captains, 1181 lieutenants, 637 cornets, 9384 European non-commissioned and rank and file, and 151,971 native non-commissioned, non-commissioned, and rank and file. In 1845, there were 115 lieutenant-colonels, 146 majors, 624 captains, 1512 lieutenants, 754 cornets, 11,115 European non-commissioned and rank and file, and 235,684 native non-commissioned, and non-commissioned, and rank and file. The great increase has been in the native infantry in the three Presidencies.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.—Captain George Mein, of the 13th Foot, who was one of the captives at Cabul, has been appointed Major of Brigade at Birmingham. Capt. C. C. Young, of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir Henry Pottinger, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. The gallant officer, it will be recollected, served under Sir Henry in China. Capt. Mein, of the 1st Royals, has received the appointment of Quarter Master-General on the staff at Barbadoes. Col. Campbell, of the 9th Lancers, has received the command of the Meerut division of the Indian army; and Col. Scott, of the same regiment, that of Cawnpore.

CATHOLIC CEMETERIES.—A plan for the establishment of Roman Catholic Cemeteries in the neighbourhood of London and the large provincial towns has been for some time in contemplation. The undertaking will be greatly advanced by the success of Mr. Watson's Catholic Disabilities Bill, which will allow the open celebration of the funeral rites of the Catholic Church, the prohibition of which Lord George Bentinck designated a disgrace to the age.

OUR DOMESTIC COLUMN.

THE LADIES OF LIMA.

With the ladies of Lima, vanity and the love of dress appear to have reached their climax. To this passion for personal adornment they sacrifice everything. Formerly, when none but real pearls and diamonds were worn, many a lady was known to have ruined her husband by the purchase of those costly articles; now, however, thanks to French mock jewellery, they are enabled to bedeck them; selves in glittering ornaments at trivial expense. Another of their passions is a fondness for perfumes. They are continually besprinkling themselves with *eau de Cologne*, *esprit de Lavande*, *agua rica*, or *mistura*. The latter is a fragrant yellow-coloured water, prepared from gillyflower, jasmine, and flor de mistela (*Talinum umbellatum*). They perfume their apartments daily with *Sahumerios* (pastilles). When the lady of the house wishes to show particular attention to her visitors, she offers them perfumed water, dropping it into the bosoms of the ladies, and on the pocket-handkerchiefs of the gentlemen. Considering their free use of perfumes, it is not surprising that the fair Limenas should be constantly complaining of headache, vertigo, and other nervous ailments, or, to use their own phrase (*los nervios*). Above all things, the Limenas pride themselves in the excessive smallness of their feet. Whether walking, standing, sitting, swinging in the hammock, or reclining on the sofa, the grand object invariably is to display to advantage the tiny foot. To praise her virtue, her intelligence, her wit, or even her beauty, would be less complimentary to a Limena than to admire the elegance of her feet. All possible care is taken to preserve the small form of the foot, and the Lima ladies avoid everything that may tend to spread or enlarge it. Their shoes are usually made of embroidered velvet or satin, or of very fine kid, and are so exceedingly small, that they cannot be drawn on and off without difficulty. It is usual to have two new pairs every week, and the expense of a lady's shoes, not unfrequently amounts to two hundred dollars per annum. A large foot is a thing held in horror by the Limenas; they call it *una pataza Inglesa* (an English paw). I once heard some Lima ladies extolling in high terms the beauty of a fair European; but all their praises ended with the words—"Pero que pie, valgame Dios! parece una lancha." (But what a foot, good Heaven! It is like a great boat.) Yet the feet of the lady alluded to would not, in Europe, have been thought by any means large.—*From Dr. Tschudi's Travels in Peru.*

THE HUMAN HAIR.

The hair is the foliage of the head; it is the brightest ornament of the human capital; which, stripped in the winter of age, or of discontent, looks like the skeleton tree in January. The formation of the hair is reed-like, built like the spire of a church, combining strength and lightness. Grey hairs are caused by grief, and sometimes most suddenly, as in the case of Marie Antoinette. The same effect is produced by age; the membrane which secretes the colouring matter being paralysed by the cold of grief or of time. In baldness, the pores whence the hairs spring are altogether closed—whence the effect.

DINNER WITS.

In former days, among particular circles, we hear of wits of reputation, who formed the great staple of society; but the race has become extinct. The last house, in which, in London, intellectual society was enjoyed in an easy manner, was recently closed, on the death of a lady distinguished for the acquirements which collect around them all that most charms in company. There is now, in London, no house in which an union of intellect and refinement is countenanced by rank. I can myself remember a very different state of things—dinner, in which the celebrated Conversation Sharpe, as he was called, led the van and marshalled the forces of those around him to the combat. His knowledge, his shrewdness, his acuteness, would now be deemed wearisome and impertinent. Society has outgrown itself, and is too bulky for such displays. There was, indeed, a circle which, though rapidly diminishing, could still not only endure, but which prized such efforts: it has lost its chief stay in Sidney Smith.—*The English Matron.*

ECONOMY IN BREAD.

The following information may be of some importance at this time, when bread is so expensive. The following receipt I adopt in making our family bread:—For economical bread only the coarse flake bran should be removed from the flour. Of this take five pounds and boil it in rather more than four gallons of water, so that when perfectly smooth you may have three gallons and three quarts of bran water clear. With this knead fifty-six pounds of the flour, adding salt and yeast in the same way and proportions as for other bread: when ready to bake, divide it into loaves, and bake them two hours and a half. The above manner of making bread will make the four imbibes three quarters more of bran water than of plain, so that it not only produces a more nutritious substantial food, but makes an increase of one fifth of the usual quantity of bread, which is a saving of one day's consumption out of six. When ten days old, if put into the oven for twenty minutes, this bread will appear quite new again.—*From a Correspondent.*

ECONOMY OF OAT-CAKE.

There appears to be more *stay* in oat-grist than in almost any farina used for man's daily fare. Some years ago, in a pedestrian tour in Wales, I found, after a breakfast on oat-cake, with a little bacon, several hours' sharp walking could be well sustained; while, in more cultivated districts, or at houses of superior accommodation at other turns of this tour, after a full breakfast of wheaten bread, with adequate accompaniment of bacon and eggs, I found, comparatively speaking, I "tired in a mile O!" A mixed breakfast of oatmeal porridge and wheaten bread, a not unusual fare in a Scotch family, is very efficacious to keep off the return of hunger, as I have found in a Canadian winter at Montreal; on which occasion, also, oatmeal cakes, baked in a pan, or on the stove, proved, if not a luxury, a powerful damper to the cravings of the stomach. At a period of excessive cost in wheaten bread, oatmeal, as a substitute, or in aid of the former, may recommend itself for trial in many families and districts.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE WORK-TABLE MAGAZINE.

A very useful and elegant periodical, with this title, has just been commenced. It contains instructions for working in embroidery, crochet, and varieties of knitting. We quote a specimen, and must couple with it our recommendation of the work. "For an Embroidered Glove Case:—As an elegant and inexpensive article, particularly adapted for a present, from its combining usefulness with ornament, this design is given. The word *Mouchoirs* may be substituted for Gants, if preferred for that purpose. For general use this looks well on rich claret velvet (but if intended for a bridal present, on white satin). The effect is good with the tracing of the scrolls worked in shaded lilac braid, the little circles and straight lines within them in gold twist, and the flowers in the corners at the sides to be embroidered in mitre silk, as that wears better than any other kind. In the front left-hand corner, work the rose in white, and the jasmine yellow, the lily and barberry in natural colours; in the other front corner, work a damask rose, and the jasmine white; in the back left-hand corner, work a pink rose, and the jasmine yellow; in the other corner, work a yellow rose, and the jasmine white; the barberry and lily the same in each corner; the "forget-me-nots," at the sides, in proper colours; the rosebuds, in the front and back, in the different colours of the roses; the letters should be done in silver bullion, if on white satin; but, if on velvet, gold bullion; or, if not wished so costly, shaded silk looks extremely well. For the lining: A white satin, quilted with jewellers' wool, and scented with potpourri or maréchale powder, as these retain their perfume longer than any others. A plain silver or gold cord, with small rosettes at the corners."

AMERICAN MANNERS.

The American gentry always prefer the British boats for two good reasons; they see Queen Victoria's people, and they meet with the utmost civility, attention, and comfort. They sit down to dinner, or breakfast, or tea, like Christian men and women, where there is no railway eating and drinking; where due time is spent in refreshing the body and spirits; and where people help each other, or the waiters help them, at table, without a scramble, like hogs, for the best and the most—a custom which all travelled Americans detest and abominate as much as the most fastidious Englishman. It is not unusual at hotel dinners, or on board steamers, to see a man, I cannot call him a gentleman, sitting next a female, totally neglect her, and heap his plate with fish, with flesh, with pie, with pudding, with potato, with cranberry jam, with pickles, with salad, with all and everything then within his reach, swallow in a trice all this jumble of edibles, jump up and vanish. Can such a being have a stomach, or a digestion, and must he not necessarily, about thirty-five years of age, be yellow, spare, and parchment-skinned, with angular projections, and a prodigious tendency to tobacco? An American gentleman—mind, I lay a stress upon the second word—never bolts his victuals, never picks his teeth at table, never spits upon the carpet, or guesses; he knows not gin-sling, and he eschews mint-julep; but he does, I am ashamed to say, admire a sherry-cobbler, particularly if he does not get a second-hand piece of vermicelli to suck it through. Reader, do you know what a sherry-cobbler is? I will enlighten you. Let the sun shine at about 80° Fahrenheit. Then take a lump of ice; fix it at the edge of a board; rasp it with a tool made like a drawing knife or carpenter's plane set face upwards. Collect the raspings, the fine raspings, mind, in a capacious tumbler; pour thereon two glasses of good sherry, and a good spoonful of powdered white sugar, with a few small bits, not slices, but bits of lemon, about as big as a gooseberry. Stir with a wooden mace-rator. Drink through a tube of macaroni or vermicelli. *C'est l'eau benite*, as the English Lord said to the *garçon* at the Millés Colonnnes, when he first tasted real *parfait amour*. *C'est beaucoup mieux*, *Milord*, answered the waiter, with a profound reverence. Gin-sling, cock-tail, mint-julep, are about as vulgar as blue ruin and old tom at home; but sherry-cobbler is an affair of consideration—only never pound your ice, always rasp it.—*Sir Richard Bonnycastle's Canada and the Canadians* in 1846.

SAFETY LOCKS.

Mr. Chubb, of St. Paul's Churchyard, has just patented some important improvements in the construction of locks, which appear to provide complete security against invasion. The first, intended for "strong rooms," is the "quadripole lock," and, in fact, consists of four different and distinct locks in one—all acted upon at the same instant, by a single key with four bits. There are four sets of tumblers of five in each set, all being acted upon at once by one key; but the combinations are, from the number of tumblers, so extensive as to defy a steel instrument. The works of the main lock are covered by a steel plate, which is passed before them by means of a second lock below. The next improvement is the "diagonal lock," in which the bolts, on locking, come out diagonally, and fasten themselves into a metal plate on the lid of a box or top of a drawer. The third improvement is "the chamber, or street-door lock," which throws out the bolt, and fixes it so completely as to prevent its being forced back by a knife thrust in between it and the mortise—by no means a burglarious novelty; nor can this lock be opened except by its own key. The action of these several inventions and their combinations, are as beautiful as they are various; and they seem to present safety from all sorts of domestic thievery; so that they must be considered by no means unimportant benefits of ingenuity.

MARCH.

Fierce Month! that comest in as
Lion wild,
And, as the proverb saith, dost
end thy reign,
E'en as the moonbeams, or a
Lambkin, mild,
Blest be thy coming to the suf-
fering plain!
Oh! bring with thee, upon thy
rushing wings,
Some bushels of that dust our
sires of old
Valued beyond the ransom of
their Kings;
Who loved dire warfare more
than field or fold.
But, "*Tempora mutantur*," and
we hail
Thee, month of Mars! as month
of love and peace;
When Nature's gentler harmonies
prevail
And the sweet Spring smiles
promise of increase.
Albeit, wild March, thy frown be
fierce and proud,
The Bird of Hope sings, soaring
o'er thy cloud.

Full welcome are thy kalends to
the land
Where good St. David bore the
verdant leek
High in his casque; and still the
sturdy hand
And honest heart may Cam-
bria's worth bespeak.
Alas! how different, on yon
blighted strand,
Returns the day when glen and
mountain peak
Shouted aloud with joy, as each
gay band,
On Patrick's Day, the dance
and cup would seek.
Warm-hearted race! Warm-
hearted to the death
Most terrible! The silent tear
will gush
In bitterest sorrow, o'er thy sham-
rock wreath,
O'er ills that might call up a
demon's blush!
Dread is the lesson! Still, o'er
Heaven's high arch,
Hope's rainbow beams upon the wings of March.

L.

THE NATIONAL FAST.—A Privy Council will be held at Osborne House on Tuesday next, when a day will be appointed for a general fast.

GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of members of the committee of the fund was held on Wednesday, at the saloon of the Lyceum; Mr. Cowle, in the absence of Mr. Buckstone (treasurer), in the chair. Mr. Cullenford, the secretary, announced that several noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of the drama, had intimated to the committee their intention of being present at the anniversary festival of the fund on the 29th inst., at the London Tavern, at which Mr. Macready would preside, supported by Mr. Charles Dickens. The first list of vice-presidents was now complete, and included the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Fitzhardinge, Earl of Ellesmere, Hon. F. H. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P., Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart., T. S. Duncombe Esq., M.P., Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., J. Collett, Esq., M.P., Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, J. Shutt, Esq., C. Manby, Esq., Horace Twiss, Esq., Luke James Hansard, Esq., T. P. Cooke, Esq., E. Stirling, Esq., D. W. Osbaldeston, Esq., T. L. Greenwood, Esq., and Wm. Henry West Betty, Esq.



HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

THE HERRING FISHERY.

This is the first of a Series of our national Fisheries, from the pencil of Mr. Duncan, which we intend, as the season may suggest, to present to our readers.

The great winter rendezvous of the Herring is within the Arctic Circle: there they continue for many months, in order to recruit themselves after the fatigue of spawning; the seas within that space swarming with insect food in a far greater degree than those of our warmer latitudes. This mighty army begins to put itself in motion early in spring; appearing off the Shetland Isles in April and May; but the grand shoal does not come till June. In fine weather they reflect a variety of splendid colours, like a field of precious gems.

"The first check that this army meets in its march southward, is from the Shetland Isles, which divide it into two parts: one wing takes to the east, the other to the western shores of Great Britain, and fill every creek and bay with their numbers; the former proceed towards

Yarmouth, the great and ancient mart of herrings; they then pass through the British Channel, and after that, in a manner, disappear. Those which take towards the west, after offering themselves to the Hebrides, where the great stationary Fishery is, proceed to the north of Ireland, where they meet with a second interruption, and are obliged to make a second division: the one takes to the western side, and is scarcely perceived, being soon lost in the immensity of the Atlantic; but the other that passes into the Irish Sea, rejoices and feeds the inhabitants of most of the coasts that border on it."

The artist has chosen his scene from the Fishery off the Isle of Man, where, in successful years, from 40,000 to 50,000 barrels of herrings are taken.

The Fishermen have already been diligent in Fifeshire, where the Herring Fishing has been prosecuted most successfully. Many crews have slept but little for a week.

The importance of the improvement of our Fisheries, especially in a time of scarcity like the present, has often been insisted on. A Correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

"The Herring Fishery is well known to be precarious, as it is dependent on the unexplained migrations of the shoals that visit our coasts; but the deep-sea fishing which I recommend would afford a regular and profitable employment, if maintained in steady operation by sufficient capital. The banks on the southern and western coasts of Ireland abound with fine fish. Success there has no limit in nature, but is limited by the inefficient means in the hands of poor fishermen. Yet, even with these inferior means, the success has often been such that, in some seasons, large quantities of fish have been thrown on the land as manure, for want of a ready market. Ireland, with abundant stores on her own coast, has been in the habit of importing about 200,000 barrels of herrings from Scotland and Shetland. Why? Because the Fisheries of these coasts were under better management."

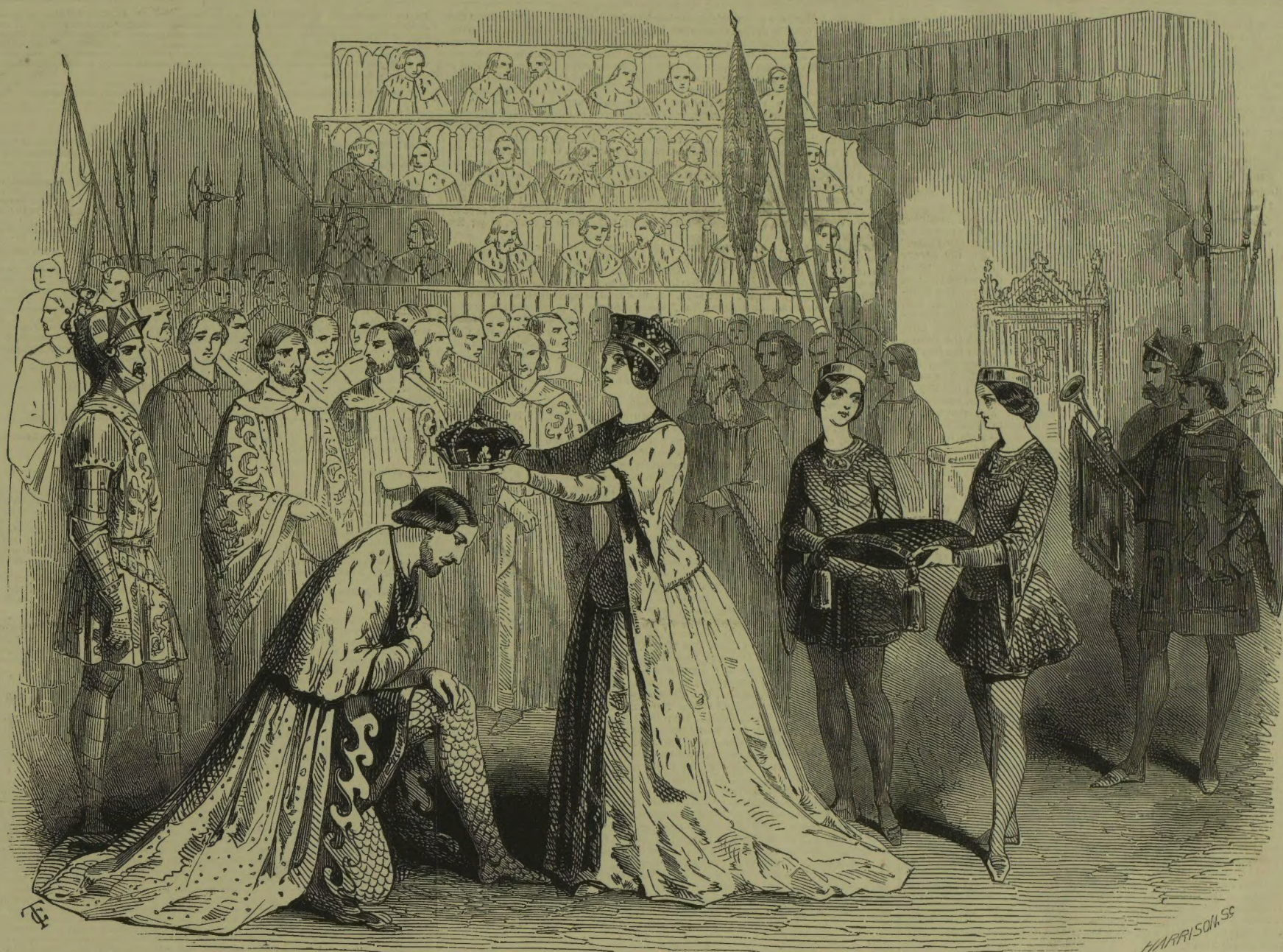
We learn that Government has just voted £3000 for the management of the Fisheries on the west coast. It will be given through the Fishery Board, and will be chiefly expended in the providing of lines and other fishing materials for the destitute Fishermen.

NEW CLUB.—A new club is in course of formation in the metropolis, under the title of the Union Hunt Club, to be composed of members of the leading hunting fraternities of England. The extensive premises in Bond street, formerly in the occupation of the Navy Club, will, it is stated, form the headquarters of the new association.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.—Monday being St. David's Day, the Society of Ancient Britons celebrated their 133rd anniversary. The members of the Society and the children of the schools attended divine service in the afternoon at St. James's Church, Piccadilly. The prayers were read in the ancient British language by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, the chaplain of the institution, and a sermon was preached in English by the Bishop of Worcester, after which a collection was made for the benefit of the charity. In the evening the Society dined at Freemasons Hall.



HERRING FISHERY, ISLE OF MAN.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.



SCENE FROM WALLACE'S NEW OPERA OF "MATILDA OF HUNGARY," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Mr. Wallace's opera of "Matilda of Hungary," has been repeated every evening since our last publication; and having been judiciously pruned in the first and second acts, the third now goes off with increased spirit. The nightly encores are Miss Rainforth's beautiful ballad, "In that devotion," Miss Isaacs, in the "A lowly Youth," and Mr. Harrison, in "Adieu fair Land," and "Gone is that Calmness." His barcarole, "Like Waves on the Ocean," is too badly placed to command the demand for its repetition, which its intrinsic beauty might call forth. In the concerted pieces—the finale of the first act, the canon, the quintet in the second act, and the admirable trio in the last, excite the utmost admiration of the musician, if these pieces do not provoke the *furor* of the multitude. The orchestra goes remarkably well—infinite better than on any former occasion during the season. The wind instruments are very good, particularly the clarinet, flute, and serpent—their a decided improvement on the ophicleide. The violins have been strengthened, but might be still more so, and the tenors and basses require reinforcement. On the whole, the Drury-Lane band, with all defects, has never been in better trim. It behoves our lyrical directors, in these days, to pay strict attention to the band and chorus, for audiences now understand the value and importance of these adjuncts, and are not alone carried away by a brilliant *prima donna*, or a tender tenor.

Mr. Bunn, after having produced the three operas, by Lavenu, Balfe, and Wallace, promised in his prospectus, has resolved to give a fourth work by an untried composer. It is now in active preparation, and will be brought out after the run of Wallace's production. Mr. Laurent, junior, the pianist, is the composer, and his opera is called "Quentin Durward"—an admirable subject for the *libretto*. Mr. Travers, one of the most promising tenors who has appeared for years, and who created such a sensation in Donizetti's "Favourite," will have for his second character *Quentin Durward*.

The annual benefit of the spirited Director is fixed for Monday week (the 15th instant), and we trust he may have, as he amply deserves, a bumper. Mr. Bunn has done much, under trying difficulties, for our native talent; and we do not believe that any other manager but himself could have kept the theatre open so long for lyrical art. With the exception of the principal *dansesuses*, the entire establishment—band, chorus, leading vocalists, and *corps de ballet*—is English; and so far, therefore, as private enterprise can constitute a National Opera—for there has been nothing but the fluctuating support of the public to rely upon—Mr. Bunn has fully achieved his object.

Our Artist has engraved the last scene of the new opera—the Grand Hall of the States of Bohemia, filled by Senators, Peers, Grand Officers of Justice, and the Nobles of the Court and Army, wherein the Queen confers on *Podiebrad*, the serf, the Diadem of Bohemia, as the saviour of her Crown.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

There has been an influx of concerts during the week. On Monday, Mr. Charles Mangold gave a performance of classical instrumental music at the Hanover-square Rooms. He is a clever pianist; and in the Kreutzer Sonata of Beethoven he played well, and had the advantage of the powerful violin execution of M. Sainton. With Hill, the tenor, Rousselot, the violoncello, Howell, contra-basso, Clinton, flute, Nicholson, oboe, Boose, clarinet, Jarrett, horn, Keating, bassoon, and Harper, trumpet, the instrumental attraction was unexceptionable. Miss Lincoln, Miss S. Flower, and Madame Mortier de Fontaine were the vocalists. On the same evening, Mr. Henry Phillips gave his Vocal Entertainment at the Music Hall, Store-street, with his usual success; and Mr. Laurent, junior (a brother of the pianist, and composer of "Quentin Durward"), gave a Concert at the Casino of which he is the able conductor of the music.

The third *Soirée* of the Blagrove Quartet Party took place on Tuesday evening, at Doctors' Commons; and Mr. Genge, whose beautiful high tenor voice, but uncultivated style, we have often spoken of, gave his Annual Concert at Crosby Hall. The programme of Mr. Lindsay Sloper's second *Soirée*, at the Beethoven Rooms, comprised J. S. Bach's Sonata in A major, for piano and violin (M. De-loffre); a selection from Scarlatti's Pieces pour le Clavecin; Beethoven's Sonata in F minor; Cramer's Study in F sharp minor; Moscheles' ditto in B flat minor; and Mendelssohn's Trio in C minor, op. 66, for piano, violin, and violoncello, played by Mr. Sloper, MM. Deloffre and Pilet. Madame Fontaine and Herr Brandt were the vocalists—the latter singing German songs, with Rousselot's violoncello obligato.

We have great pleasure in recording that Mr. Lindsay Sloper has postponed his third *Soirée*, fixed for Wednesday, March 17, to the following evening, as the former date has been selected for the Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Mr. Kearns.

The scheme for Mr. Lucas's Second Musical Evening consisted of quartets, played by Sainton and Blagrove, Hill and Lucas—namely, No. 7 of Beethoven, No. 66 of Haydn, No. 9 of Mozart, and No. 8 of Bernard Romberg.

Mr. Henry Russell's dramatic singing has been the attraction at the Strand Theatre every evening; and the Ethiopian Serenaders at the St. James's, in addition to the Lantum Serenaders at the Egyptian Hall, have now fresh rivals at the Princess's, in the "New Orleans Ethiopians." This is "nigger work" with a vengeance—the great attraction of modern vocalisation being to sing until you are "black in the face."

Mr. Edney commenced, on Wednesday, a series of Concerts at the Clerkenwell School-rooms.

Music is thus spreading in every direction of the metropolis. Sir H. R. Bishop, who has been lecturing with success in the provinces, began a series, on Thursday, at Crosby Hall.

It will be too late for us to record the doings at the Hanover-square Rooms, on

Friday night, for the Concert in aid of the Distressed Highlanders, conducted by Mr. T. G. Reed, of the Haymarket Theatre; and, for the same reason, we can only mention that Miss Mounsey gave her sixth and last Concert of Sacred Music, at Crosby Hall, and that the Amateur Musical Society held their third meeting at the Music Hall.

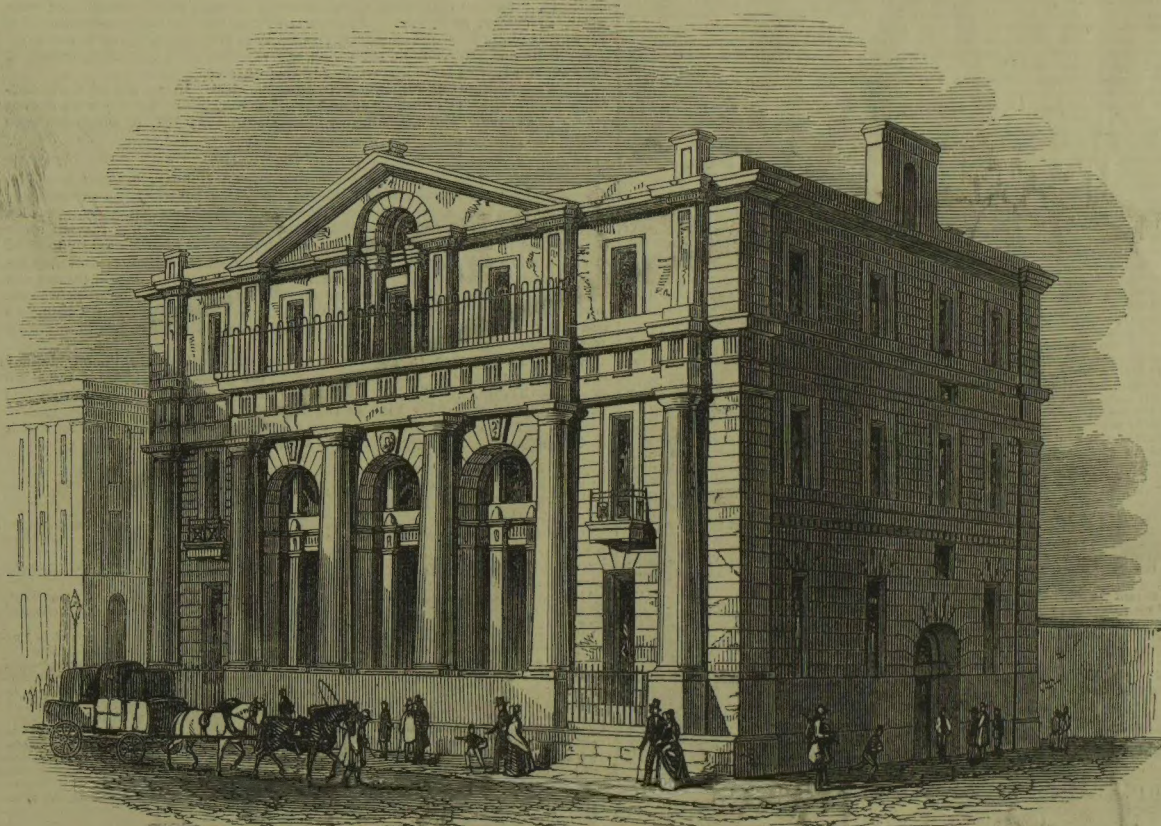
Mr. J. W. Sharp's Concert, at the National Hall, took place on Wednesday night.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.—We regret that the Concert given on Wednesday night was so indifferently attended, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. Sterndale Bennett conducted the band, of which Mr. Thirlwall was Leader. Beethoven's Symphony in F, No. 8, and the overtures to the "Ruler of the Spirits," the "Wood Nymph," and "Don Quixote," by Weber, Bennett, and Macfarren; Moscheles' "Recollections of Ireland," finely played by Mr. W. H. Holmes; and Molique's Flute Concerto, cleverly executed by Mr. B. Wells, were the prominent instrumental items. The patriarch of tenors, Braham, sang "Deeper and deeper still," and Miss Lockey, the Misses Williams, Mr. Burdini, and Mr. Lockey, contributed their vocal aid; Messrs. Broadwood kindly lending the use of their pianofortes.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The annual performance of Cathedral Music at Exeter Hall comprised specimens of the productions of Orlando Gibbons, in 1610; T. Purcell, 1665; Mr. Wise, 1670; Dr. Blow, 1675; H. Purcell, 1685; Rev. Dr. Creighton, 1690; Dr. Croft, 1720; Weldon, 1730; Dr. Greene, 1740; Robinson, 1750; Dr. Boyce, 1760; Kent, 1770; Buttishell, 1795; and Mendelssohn, 1846: the last being the Te Deum performed at the Sacred Concerts at Crosby Hall. Mr. Turle was the organist; and the leading vocalists were the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Genge, Hill, Howe, Lockey, Kench, and Phillips. Handel's oratorio of "Belshazzar" will be executed, for the first time, by the Society, March 19.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

This evening (Saturday), at the Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street, a series of four popular Concerts will be commenced, for which the leading English vocalists have been engaged. The Western Madrigal Society meets this evening; its Anniversary Festival, at the Freemasons' Hall, will take place on the 8th of April. On Monday night is the first meeting for the season of the Beethoven Quartet Society, for which David, of Leipzig (brother of Madame Duicken), was engaged.



NEW BRANCH BANK OF ENGLAND, AT MANCHESTER.

NEW BRANCH BANK OF ENGLAND, AT MANCHESTER.

This handsome new edifice will, it is expected, be opened for business on Monday next.

The first stone was laid by the Agent, John Reid, Esq., June 6, 1845; and the last stone was laid by the same gentleman, with much ceremony, 23rd June, 1846. The design is in the Doric style of architecture, and reflects much credit on C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A., architect to the Bank of England. The progress of the works was under the superintendence of Mr. J. F. Matthews.

The Bank is situated in King-street, the principal façade being nearly opposite the Town Hall. It is bounded on one side by Pull Mall, and on the other by Essex-street.

The Banking Room, which is handsomely fitted up, covers an area of fifty-two feet by forty-five, with a waiting-room on the left of the vestibule, and the Agent's private office on the right. The entrance is in Pull-mall. In the building there are the residences of the Agent and Sub-Agent.

This Branch of the Bank of England was first established at Manchester, 18th September, 1826, at which time the present Agent, Mr. Reid, was appointed.

but his coming is not yet certain. Vieuxtemps, however, is expected to-day, and with Sainton, Hill, and Rousset, will constitute a great executive. On the same evening, Mr. Dando's Fourth Quartet Party will play at Crosby Hall; and the Third Concert of English Vocal Music will be given at Exeter Hall.

On Tuesday, Mr. Sterndale Bennett's Second Pianoforte Performance will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms.

On Wednesday will be the First Concert of Ancient Music; and Mr. Ransford's Annual Concert will be given at the Haymarket Theatre.

On Thursday, Mr. Lucas's Third Musical Evening.

Opera every evening at Drury-Lane and the Princess's Theatre; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Love's Polyphonic Entertainment at Crosby Hall, was attractive as usual. Miss Anne Romer, who has been so successful at the Princess's Theatre in Balfe's "Four Brothers Aymon," has since appeared in *Anne Page*, in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," with Bishop's music.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

MEYERBEER'S "CAMP OF SILESIA."—This long-expected opera was produced for the first time in Vienna on Thursday, the 18th ult., under the direction of the eminent composer. It has received a new name, and was christened "*Vielka*," since its original representation in Berlin, in 1844-45. Not only has the *libretto* been altered, but Meyerbeer has changed and introduced new music. The house (the Theatre An Der Wien) was crowded to excess, and the entrances and lobbies were filled with persons unable to gain admittance into the interior. The Archduke, Duchess, and *suite* entered the Royal box at half-past six o'clock, and, shortly afterwards, Meyerbeer came into the orchestra to conduct. He was received with tremendous applause; and the subsequent receptions of Jenny Lind and Staudigl were also great. The opera is in three acts; and, with the delays, occupied nearly four hours in the execution. A Marching Chorus in the first act was encored; in the second act, the encores were another Marching Song, and also a Drum Chorus; in the third act, the flute song of Jenny Lind. The overture, and two other songs by Jenny Lind and Staudigl, were encored; but Meyerbeer would not accept those demands. The audience carried the other encores by storm—especially the Drum Chorus, which pleased amazingly. Meyerbeer, Lind, and Staudigl were called for thrice. Meyerbeer conducted the opera with skill. Jenny Lind acted and sang admirably, as also Staudigl—the marching song and flute song of the former were beautifully executed. The opera is full of beauties of melody and harmony, and there are many novel and curious effects in the instrumentation, with new combinations of wind, brass, and wood bands. There were three military bands on the stage. The brilliant *mise en scene* is in the second act, but the musician would prefer the first and last acts. It would be an expensive affair to mount well, and the *finale* must be altered, if done in England. The success was enormous. As a work of art it is not equal to the "Huguenots" and "Robert le Diable," but it is one worthy of Meyerbeer's genius. It must be added that, from first to last, the "Camp of Silesia," or rather "*Vielka*," has been upwards of five months in preparation, of which two months have been taken up by Meyerbeer in personal superintendence of the rehearsals.

Duprez quitted Paris last Monday, on a four months leave of absence from the Académie Royale. He goes first to Vienna, and will sing in German. Benedict's "Crusaders" will be produced both in that capital, Berlin, Dresden, and Stuttgart. Wallace's "Matilda of Hungary," in all probability, will be represented soon in Vienna.

Pauline Viardot Garcia continues to create the greatest *furore* in Berlin; she will no doubt come to London next. Jenny Lutzer (now Madame Dingelstätt) will return to her musical career, and will be here during the season. Pischke and Staudigl come in April, as also Mendelssohn, to fulfil his Exeter Hall engagement to conduct "Elijah," which he has altered since its triumphant production at the Birmingham Festival. Amongst the pianists expected this year are Madame Pleyel, Clara Schumann (formerly Mlle. Wieck), Willmers, who is now in Paris, Thalberg, Döhler, and perhaps Liszt. Schumann's ode symphony, "The Paradise and the Peri," has been well received in Berlin.

From Italy we hear of nothing but failures of new operas. Battista, in Naples, at the San Carlo, in "Eleonora Dori," although supported by Madame Frazzini, Balzar, and Franchini; and Buzzi's "Gusmano du Medina," with Mlle. Lagrange. Verdi had left Milan for Florence, to superintend the production of his new opera of "Macbeth." Madame Eugénia Garcia (formerly at the Princess and Drury Lane) had been singing at Verona, in *Desdemona*. Donizetti had had another attack of paralysis, near Paris, and which, we hear, will prove fatal. Carlotta Grisi and Mlle. Plunkett had returned to the Académie, the former from Rome and the latter from Turin. A. Adame's new opera of "La Bouquetière" was produced last Monday, and the new ballet of "La Taïtiennne" is in active rehearsal for Carlotta Grisi. Flora Fabiani and La Fournier increased in popularity at the French Opera. Bortas, a new tenor, was to appear there. Lablache's benefit, at the Italian Opera, took place on Monday, when the "Matrimonio Segreto" was given with Mlle. Persiani, Marietta Brambilla, the contralto; and Pepina Brambilla, Mario Lablache, and Tagliaflo. M. Lacombe's ode symphony—it is all the rage now, since David's "Desert"—"Manfred" was to be performed on the 21st.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat have been on a very limited scale, and the show of samples to-day was trifling. Still, however, the home millers purchased with extreme caution, but, as about 1200 quarters of red wheat taken from France, those qualities improved fully 1s per quarter. In white wheats very little was doing at late rates. In foreign wheat a good business was transacted for export to France, and the quotations had an upward tendency. Both barley and malt were excessively dull, and the turn lower. The large arrival of oats from abroad produced much heaviness in the trade, and prices receded quite 1s per quarter. Beans were very dull, and 1s per quarter lower than on Monday. All other articles were in slow inquiry.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3380; barley, 2310; malt, 7390; oats, 5450. Irish: Wheat, 100; barley, 100; malt, 100; oats, 100. Foreign: Wheat, 1900; barley, 2820; malt, 100; oats, 21,980. Flour: 3870 sacks, 2670 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 65s to 70s; ditto white, 72s to 78s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 68s to 72s; ditto white, 70s to 75s; rye, 48s to 58s; grinding barley, 40s to 48s; distilling, 55s to 57s; malted ditto, 55s to 63s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 75s to 79s; brown ditto, 74s to 78s; Kingston and Ware, 72s to 80s; Chevalier, 80s to 85s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 34s to 38s; potato ditto, 40s to 45s; Youghal and Cork, black, 3s to 4s; ditto white, 3s to 4s; tick beans, new, 48s to 49s; ditto old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 51s to 53s; mangel, 52s to 54s; white, 58s to 59s; bolton, 63s to 64s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 60s to 65s; Suffolk, 55s to 58s; Stockton and Yorkshires, 53s to 54s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 3s to 4s; Danzig, red, 75s to 77s; ditto white, 76s to 79s per quarter. In Bond.—Barley, 3s to 4s; oats, new, 3s to 4s; ditto, feed, 3s to 4s; and peas, 3s to 4s per quarter. Flour, American, 41s to 42s; Baltic, 3s to 4s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Foreign clover seed is in good request, at full prices; but English parcels are neglected. Canary is in the turn cheaper. Linseed and rapeseed, as well as cakes, command quite as much money.

Linseed.—English, sowing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Fares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, (new), 22s to 25s per cwt. of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 6s to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £11 0s to £11 10s per ton. Rape-seed cakes, 47s 5d to 47 10s per ton. Canary, 70s to 77s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 3s to 4s; extra, 3s to 4s; white, 3s to 4s; extra, up to 4s. Foreign, red, 3s to 4s; extra, 3s to 4s; white, 3s to 4s; extra, up to 4s. Broad.—The prices of wheaten broad in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10½d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 40 lb sack.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 74s 7d; barley, 55s 0d; oats, 32s 4d; rye, 55s 11d; beans, 53s 9d; peas, 57s 5d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 73s 4d; barley, 54s 0d; oats, 32s 2d; rye, 54s 5d; beans, 53s 2d; peas, 56s 7d.

Tea.—This market is very quiet and prices rule about stationary.

Sugar.—Owing to the large quantities brought forward, the sugar trade is heavy, and the quotations are somewhat lower.

Coffee.—Native Ceylon supports late rates; but all other kinds are dull.

Rice.—Most kinds move off slowly, at barely late rates.

Provisions.—There is a very steady demand for Irish butter—the supply of which is good—at an advance on last week's quotations of from 1s to 4s per cwt. Carlow, landed, is selling at 92s to 100s; 92s to 95s; Limerick, 82s to 90s per cwt. Butter, 80s to 90s per cwt. Dutch butter is steady, at 106s to 112s per cwt, for the best qualities; and 80s to 90s for the second and third ditto. English butter is 3s to 4s per cwt. Dorset 90s to 106s per cwt; and Fresh 11s to 15s per dozen pounds. Bacon moves off readily, at an improvement in value of from 3s to 4s per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, 65s to 68s; and heavy, 64s to 69s; Limerick, 62s to 65s; and heavy, 62s to 69s per cwt. Lard is higher. Prime Waterford bladdered is held at 74s to 78s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions are selling at full prices, especially American cheese.

Tallow.—This market is brisk, at higher rates. P.Y.C. on the spot is 51s; and for arrival, 46s per cwt. Town Tallow, 49s 6d to 50s net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 5s to £3 18s; clover ditto, £3 5s to £4 18s; and straw, £1 10s to £1 15s per load.

Cattle (Friday).—Original Tanfield, 14s 3d; Hilda, 16s 9d; Lambton, 19s 6d; Stewart's, 20s to 20s 3d; and Chester Main, 16s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—With the very best hops in pockets and bags, of last year's growth, we are but moderately supplied, yet the quantity is fully adequate to meet the wants of the brewers, who purchase with extreme caution, at late rates. The supply of all kinds of inferior hops is good, hence the demand is heavy, at almost nominal current rates. Sussex pockets, £3 18s to £4 8s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 6s to £4 18s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 15s to £5 12s per cwt. **Smithfield (Friday).**—In to-day's market, the supply of beasts on offer was seasonably good as to number, but very deficient in quality. Although the arrivals of slaughtered meat in the metropolis, during the present week, have been comparatively small, the best trade was heavy, at Monday's quotations. With sheep, we were fairly supplied; while the demand for that description of stock was in a sluggish state, at barely the late improvement in value. There were on offer 70 oxen and cows, 50 sheep, and 81 calves from Holland. In calves, a fair amount of business was doing, at full prices. The pork trade was heavy, but without alteration in value. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £16 to £18 10s each, including their small calf.

For 51b, to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beads, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 4s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, 3s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; prime small ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; large pigs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Suckling calves, 18s to 20s, and quarter old curries, 23s 18s to 24s 8s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 6s to £4 18s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 15s to £5 12s per cwt. **Beasts, 71b, cows, 180, sheep, 3140, calves, 152, pigs, 250.**

Neigate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a slow trade here to-day, on the following terms:—

For 51b, by the carcass.—Prime beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime lamb, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; veal, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d.

ROBT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From Our City Correspondent.)

The biddings for the new loan of eight millions took place on Monday morning last, at ten o'clock. The result was a division between Messrs. Baring and Messrs. Rothschild, at the price of 89½ for every 100 stock. A question having arisen with regard to the payment of interest, it was ultimately agreed "that the Government would be prepared to pay dividends in July upon all portions of the loan fully paid up, and interest upon instalments made in each month up to the end of July; but that upon stock not fully paid up before the 12th of October next, the year's dividend would not be receivable before the month of January next."

The Money Market has become more difficult within the last few days, particularly on the day preceding, and on the actual day appointed for the payment of the first instalment on the new loan. It is anticipated that before the last day for completing the whole amount, accommodation will be found very difficult upon any other than first class security, and even then only at high rates.

The Stock Market was scarcely opened on Monday, when the announcement that the new loan of eight millions was taken jointly by Messrs. Rothschild and Baring, at 89½. For a short time it commanded 2pm., but afterwards receded to 1½. Consols, which opened at 90½, receded to 90½, and closed at 90½. A rather improved tone was apparent in the English Market on Tuesday, Consols advancing at one period to 90½ for Money, but a decline succeeded, and 90½ again became the closing quotation. The market was again depressed on Wednesday, Consols quoting only 90½ to 91 Money, and on Thursday transactions generally were on the most limited scale without any variation in prices, with the exception of Consols being a fraction lower for the Account. Exchequer-Bills have undergone considerable depression notwithstanding the advanced rate of interest. On Tuesday the advertised bill declined to 2s. discount, and the June bills were only 2s. to 4s. premium. Towards the close of the week, however, a slight rally advanced prices to 3 to 6 for large bills, 6 to 10 for small bills. Bank Stock continues firm, and the Consol Scrip remains about 1½ premium. The closing prices of the English Securities being, for Bank Stock, 205½; Three per Cent, 91; Consols, 90½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 92½; Long Annuities, 9½; India Stock, 250; India Bonds, under £1000, 5 p; Consols for Account, 90½; Consols, Scrip, 1½ p; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 3 p.

With the flatness prevailing in the English House, the state of the Foreign Market may be readily anticipated. Brazilian Five per Cents, on Monday quoted 86½; the closing price is 87½. Chilean were done at 95, and close at 93; the difference being only between buying and selling. Portuguese continue flat, with few dealings; the last price is 34. A new loan is spoken of, and the draw of the *decima*, or Income Tax, was doubtless to propitiate the market here. The new Spanish Finance Minister has also indicated an intention of borrowing, but the present state of the money markets, both here and on the Continent, will render it rather a difficult matter, when Spanish credit is taken into the account. The Five per Cent. Stock has receded since Monday from 24½ to 23½. The Three per Cents have been 34½, and close at 34½; Mexican remain about 22. Russian Bonds are 109½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 58½ Four per Cent, 92½.

When the present state of the Money Market, and the English Funds, is considered, the firmness of the Share Market is rather remarkable. It can only be accounted for by the absence of any disposition to sell under the existing depression, and as no large calls upon any of the new lines are immediately due, the market at present continues nearly stationary. The following list of the prices of lines in which dealings have occurred, will best display the present state of the market:—Aberdeen, 24½; Ambergate, Notting, Boston, and E. Junct., 2½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 14½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 7½; Buckinghamshire, 4½ pm.; Caledonian, 28; Ditto, Half Shares, 2½; Cheltenham and Oxford, 1½; Direct Northern Scrip, 2½; Eastern Counties, 21½; Ditto, York Extension, 4½; Eastern Union, Cambridge and Ely, 1½; East Lancashire, New Scrip, 2½; East Lincolnshire, 7½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 26; Great Western, Quarter Shares, 19½ x. d.; Ditto New, 8½ x. d.; Huddersfield and Manchester, 20; Hull and Selby, 104½; Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, 12; Ipswich, Bury St. Edm., and Norwich, 3; Leeds and Bradford, 79½; Leeds, Dewsbury, and Manchester, Old Extension (Green), 3; Leeds and Thirk, 21½; Ditto, New, 5½; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 2; London and Blackwall, 8½; Ditto, New, No. 2, 1 pm.; Ditto, Extension, 6; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 5½; Ditto, Consol, 14½; London and Greenwich, 9½; London and North-Western, 186; Ditto, Quarters, 21; Ditto, ditto, New Shares, 14½; Ditto, Fifths, 18½; London and South-Western, 65; Do., New Consol, 18½; Do., Scrip, 5½; London and York Extension Scrip, 2½; Lynn and Ely, 42½; Lynn and Dereham, 17½; Manchester and Leeds, 16½; Ditto, Thirds (Registered), 3 premium; Manchester and Southampton, 1½; Midland, 122½; Ditto, New, 35½; Midland, Birmingham, and Gloucester, 123½; Newcastle and Berwick, 35; Northern Counties Union, 1½; North British, 35½; Ditto, Half Shares, 16½; Ditto, Extension, 1½; Ditto, Thirds, 3½; North Staffordshire, 8½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 11½; Preston and Wyre, 34½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 5; Scottish Midland, 24½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4½; Shropshire Union, 5½; South Eastern and Dover, 39; Ditto, New, (do. £30), No. 3, 17½; South Wales, 8½; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 2½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 3½; West Riding Union, 1½ premium; Windsor, Staines, and South-Western, 3½ premium; York and Newcastle, 36½; York and North Midland, Extension, 37½; Ditto, Preference, 12½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 22; Boulogne and Amiens, 14½; Dutch Rhensish, 4½; East Indian, 4½; Great Western Bengal, 5½; Louvain à la Sambre, 1½; Luxembourg, 2½; Northern of France, 13; Paris and Lyons, 7½; Paris and Rouen, 35; Rouen and Havre, 27½; West Flanders, 3.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was very easily affected yesterday, and sales of Consols, to pay the deposits upon the new scrip, depressed the price at one period to 89½. The closing quotation was 90 for Money and Time. Foreign investments were generally lower, and Railway Shares heavy.

IRELAND.

THE PROGRESS OF STARVATION.

The Galway papers contain lamentable accounts of the spread of destitution in that county. A Roman Catholic clergyman (the Rev. Mr. Newell) thus writes of the state of Orammore and the surrounding district:—"The wholesale destruction of human life occurring here from want of the necessities of life, is fast approximating to what we have heard of Scull and Skibbereen a few weeks ago, and we shuddered to have to record deaths from starvation by 'units,' but now, alas! we have to compute them by 'dozens.' No less than 54 individuals (men, women, and children) have perished of want since December last, in the parishes of Orammore and Ballinacourty. The unusual occurrence here of a human being having been interred without the decency of a coffin, took place (as I have heard) in the parish of Ballinacourty a few days ago, when the corpse, after being five or six days unburied, was at last sacked up in a coarse canvass, and deposited in its parent earth. Another horrifying circumstance occurred near Orammore, of a poor wretched woman named Redington, perishing during the night time; and in the morning, the lifeless body was found partially devoured by rats."

The Rev. S. Stock, rector of Kilkenny (County Mayo), in a letter to the *Tyrone Herald*, says:—"I am persuaded I am within bounds when I say that 1000 persons have already perished in Ennis alone."

The country correspondents of the Cork papers supply columns filled with descriptions of misery. The parish priest of Coachford states his belief that 4,000 out of 6,000 souls who compose the population of his parish have not for the last three months had "even one substantial meal in the day." One in every seven of the population is reported to be sick: and of 300 families, among the most destitute, "not less than three on an average in each family are afflicted with fever, dysentery, or dropsy." The mortality, as may be easily conjectured, is very great under such circumstances; so many as forty adults dying in one day.

Some further deaths from starvation are reported from Eyncourt, county of Galway, and typhus fever is spreading in that quarter.

There are accounts as afflicting from other districts. In the city of Cork mortality progresses. The number of deaths in the workhouse, for the week ending March 1, was 168. The total number in the house was 5,704, of whom 686 were in hospital.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on Monday, a letter from Mr. John O'Connell to "my dear Ray," was read as a substitute for the ordinary epistle of "the Liberator" himself. The hon. member for Kilkenny opens his communication by stating, that his "dear father" does not feel himself quite equal to the task of addressing the Association; he is strictly directed by medical attendants to abstain from the present from his public avocations; and they assure his friends that a few months' observance of this restriction will restore and preserve him to his family and "poor Ireland." The rent for the week was the lowest in amount since the formation of the Association, namely, £6, being 42 less than the weekly salary allotted to the Secretary. The dismal announcement was received with "laughter."

M. SOYER'S ARRIVAL IN DUBLIN.—M. Soyer arrived in Dublin on Monday night, and on Tuesday had interviews with the Lord-Lieutenant and the Commissioners-General, Sir R. Routh and Sir J. Burgoyne, who, although they had previously doubted of his plan of relief for the starving Irish, are now pleased with it, and he is immediately to erect a kitchen on the plan of a model which he had made in London previous to his departure.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 2.

1st Dragoon Guards: B. Tomlin to be Cornet, vice Bries. 7th: Cornet J. T. Cramer to be Lieutenant, vice Riddell; W. S. Wood to be Cornet, vice Gramer.

14th Light Dragoons: Cornet and Adjutant R. P. Apthorp to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet R. T. Woodman to be Lieutenant, vice Barrett; A. J. Cureton to be Cornet, vice Woodman; Surgeon A. Stewart to be Surgeon, vice Smyth.

4th Foot: Ensign J. R. Lovett to be Lieut, vice Chetwode; Ensign E. M. Parry to be Ensign, vice Lovett. 18th: Ensign E. Foster to be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant; R. N. Irving to be Ensign, vice Foster. 14th: F. Le Mesurier to be Ensign, vice Dumas. 16th: Ensign G. De la Poer Beresford to be Lieutenant, vice Ferguson; B. C. Blackburn to be Ensign, vice Beresford. 37th: Lieut. H. B. Phillips to be Captain, vice Parkinson; Ensign J. L. George to be Lieutenant, vice Phillips; W. Pollard to be Ensign, vice George. 42nd: Ensign S. D. Abercromby to be Lieutenant, vice Bellouze; W. Haire to be Ensign, vice Abercromby; H. Montgomery to be Ensign, vice Cameron. 57th: Capt. F. W. Colthurst to be Captain, vice G. Edwards; Lieut. J. Ahmuty to be Captain, vice Colthurst; Ensign G. Armstrong to be Lieutenant, vice Ahmuty; H. Butler to be Ensign, vice Armstrong. 61st: Assist-Surg. P. Gammie to be Surgeon, vice Stewart. 74th: P. S. Crawley to be Ensign, vice Purvis. 80th: H. C. Lucas to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gammie. 84th: Ensign C. P. Beague to be Lieutenant, vice Benckock; Ensign F. J. G. Saunders to be Ensign, vice Beague. 87th: Surgeon R. D. Smyth to be Surgeon, vice R. A. Pearson, M.D.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Lieut. R. Watson to be Capt.

Cape Mounted Riflemen: Lieut. A. C. Bentinck to be Capt., vice G. E. Cannon.

BREVET.—Capt. F. W. Colthurst to be Major in the Army.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—J. McNab, M.D., to be Assist-Surgeon to the Forces, vice S. H. Hardy, M.D.

MEMORANDUM.—The Commission of Capt. K. Marchison, of 20th Foot, has been antedated to the 22nd of December, 1845.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, FEB. 27.

Royal Artillery: Serg-Maj. W. Elliott to be Quartermaster. Corps of Royal Engineers: Sec. Capt. H. D. Harcourt to be Capt.; Sec. Capt. E. T. Ford to be Capt., vice Wortham; First Lieut. J. H. Harnby to be Sec. Capt., vice Ford; Sec. Lieut. J. T. Burke to be First Lieut., vice Hornby; Sec. Lieut. F. E. Cox to be First Lieut., vice Galton.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Queen's Own Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—W. F. Bridgman to be Cornet, vice Bries.

BANKRUPTS.

T. LAWRENCE, Reading, draper. J. BROWN, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, carver. T. BOWLES, Horsedown, Kent, victualler. F. CHAMFESS, Bishop's-road, Pad-

dington, Hinderdraper. E. STEVENS, Brighton, victualler. M. J. STONE, Abingdon, grocer. J. ANDREW, Grove-terrace, Queen's-road, Baywater, fishmonger. J. and T. KEDDY, Bridlington, Yorkshire, printers. N. J. EARLE, Falmouth, grocer. W. J. BENKELEY, Gloucestershire, builder. D. WILLIAMS, Ruthin, Denbighshire, cattle salesman. W. HERBERT, Bristol, draper. S. MARSH, Colchester, watchmaker. J. PRINCE, Colchester, grocer. W. BERSFORD, New Newton, Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturer. J. HEPWORTH, Huddersfield, wine merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. BLEAYMIRE, Glasgow, manufacturer. R. ROGERS, Glasgow, ironmonger.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 1.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed F. W. P. Cleverton, of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, Gent.; and H. Jones, of Carnarvon, in the county of Carnarvon, Gent., to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 5.

1st Regiment of Life Guards: Cornet E. R. Dodwell to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Graham.

6th Dragoons: Veterinary Surgeon G. Johnstone has been permitted to resign his commission; Lieut. G. C. Shute to be Captain, vice Davidson; Second Lieut. A. Lowther to be Lieutenant, vice Shute.

11th Light Dragoons: Regimental Serg-Major J. Gilleland to be Quartermaster, vice F. Collins. 17th: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. F. U. Graham to be Cornet, vice Jodwell.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards: Capt. the Hon. C. R. Pakenham to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Purves.

5th Foot: Ensign M'May Rynd to be Lieutenant, vice Stone; Ensign A. J. Robertson to be Ensign, vice Rynd; Ensign J. V. W. H. Webb to be Ensign, vice Howell. 30th: Major J. G. Geddes to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Ormond; Capt. S. J. L. Nicoll to be Major, vice Geddes; Lieut. R. D. O'Grady to be Captain, vice Nicoll; G. Le Fevre Dickson to be Ensign, vice Lindsey. 48th: Assist-Surgeon G. T. Woodman, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Dickson. 60th: Brev-Lieut. Col. G. Tovey to be Major, vice E. G. Gifford; Capt. J. H. Tovey to be Major, vice Tovey; Lieut. R. W. Slithor to be Captain, vice Tovey; Sec-Lieut. F. A. St. John to be First Lieutenant, vice Slithor; R. J. E. Robertson to be Second Lieutenant, vice St. John. 69th: Lieut. and Capt. J. H. Purves to be Captain, vice Pakenham. 78th: D. D. Grahame to be Ensign, vice Robertson.

3rd West India Regiment: H. S. Sanders, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Woodman.

Cape Mounted Riflemen: R. J. Harnby to be Ensign, vice Webb.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist-Surg. J. Dickson to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Godwin.

BREVET.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. Tovey to be Colonel in the Army.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Lieut. Col. G. D. Hall, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. D. Deverell, to be Major.

ASSISTANTS.—Major Gen. H. J. Riddell to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle, vice Lieutenant General Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Royal Sussex Regiment of Militia.—G. K. Carr to be Major, vice J. Paine.

BANKRUPTS.

F. BAISLER, Oxford-street, stationer. T. C. BAYLIS, Gloucester-place, Old Kent-road, grocer. J. SOFTLAND, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, wine merchant. C. J. HUBBARD, Crutched friars, hop merchant. J. BROWN, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, carver and gilder. J. W. FIELDER, Thavies-street, ice merchant. W. PALFREY, 30, Tyssen-place, Kingsland-road, builder. J. HASTINGS, Kingston-upon-Hull, draper. M. RICHARDSON, Harrogate, Yorkshire, attorney-at-law. J. H. SMITH, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, grocer. J. PIERCE, Liverpool, builder. J. FORBER, Liverpool, watchmaker. W. GIBSON, Birmingham, broker. T. JEXNES, London, Worcestershire, butcher. T. J. JAMES, Chalford, Shropshire, corn-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. ROGERS, Glasgow, ironmonger. A. LINDSAY, Glasgow, victualler.

BIRTHS.

At Sandwell, Staffordshire, the Countess of Darlington, of a daughter.—At the Rectory Barnes, the wife of the Rev. R. E. Copleston, of a son.—At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. Petre, of a son.—At Streatham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Nicholl, of a daughter.—At Escot, Devonshire, the lady of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., of a son.—In Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Yorke, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Pancras Church, Charles Le Blanc, Esq., to Mrs. Stacy.—On the 26th February, at St. Peter's Church, Leeds, by the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., Thomas Corbett, Esq., of Atherstone, Warwickshire, to Catherine Collins, second daughter of Mr. Sayer, of Leeds.—February 15, at Clifton Church, by the Rev. W. Burley Clarke, B.A., Robert Warren Garbarnell, Esq., of Bordeaux, to Katherine, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Kersteman, of Her Majesty's 16th Foot, and granddaughter of the late Major-General Kersteman, R.E.—On the 27th inst., at Boston, Mr. James Richardson, of Her Majesty's Customs, London, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Pearson, of Boston.

DEATHS.

At Cork, Joseph Hayes, Esq., one of the leading men of that city.—At George-street, Portman-square, Marianne, widow of the late Alexander Malcolm Nightingale, Esq.—At Newcastle, Staffordshire, Major-General Richard Yates, aged 62.—At North Brixton, Captain Robert Gilbert Livingstone Macdonald, of the 52nd Light Infantry.—At Bath, Maria Agnes, the wife of the Rev. Walter John Partridge.—On the 28th ult., at Purbrook Park, Hants, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of John Deverell, Esq.—At Winkton, Hampshire, Edmund Yeamans Walcott, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Horse Artillery.—At Canterbury, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Gibbs, of the Royal Engineers. The deceased officer had recently returned from the Crimea, where he had been employed in the 1st Division of the Army, and during the last nine years.—At Charlwood, Surrey, Martha, relict of the late James Mitchell, Esq., aged 80.—At Camden-town, William Sarjeant, Esq., late Paymaster of the 34th Regiment, in his 91st year.—At Tottenham, Margaret Lydia Hogg, the wife of James Samuel C. E. Loudon, and daughter of the Ettrick Shepherd.—On the 28th ult., in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. Christian Jackson.—At the Avenue, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in her 77th year, Dorothy, relict of the Rev. John Roby.—At Stamford-place, Stoke Newington, Thomas Law, Esq., in the 88th year of his age.—In Edinburgh, Joanna, Countess Dowager of Stair.—At the Down-house, Dorset, in the 78th year of her age, Dame Elizabeth Ann, wife of Sir John Wylabore Smith, Bart.—At Brighton, Esther, the wife of the Rev. R. Hales, M.A.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT
ON THURSDAY, March 11th, 1847. A variety of OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENTS will be presented, combining the talents of Mesdames Caustell, Fagiani, Solari, Nasci, and Sancholi; Signori Franchini, Supercio, Colletti, Baccato, Gardoni, Corelli, and F. Lablache. The entertainments in the BALLET will comprise the talents of Mlles. Carolina Rosati, Petit Stephan, Baccout, Honore, Gassan, &c. &c. MM. Paul Tagliioni, Louis O'or, and Mlle. Marie Tagliioni, with the whole of the Ballet Department.

GREAT ATTRACTION AND DOUBLE SPECTACLE at **ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.** Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—MONDAY, March 8th, and during the Week, First Appearance of the celebrated Equestrian Artist Mr. PABLO FANQUE, who, upon an arrangement, has been formed, for Two Nights only, for the introduction in London of his marvellous Tamed Steed, exhibiting the highest school of training; whilst the extraordinary exercises, intricate movements, and obedient qualities of this beautiful Steed, must prove a source of admiration and wonder to all admirers of the Horse. At Half-past Six, the First Night of Sir Walter Scott's KENILWORTH, or the Golden Days of

THE MAN IN THE MOON,

EDITED BY ALBERT SMITH AND ANCUS B. REACH.
This is an admirable and very worth of fun. The illustrations, by Phil Meadows, Hine Thomas, &c., are capital.
This is a truly delightful addition to our comic periodical literature; and we have not richly amused while reading and laughing over its bright and facetious pages. There is not only excellence in quality, but liberality in quantity. The "Panoramic Tragedy of the Life and Death of Don Quixote de la Mancha" is magnificent. —Morning Advertiser.
No. 3 is now ready. Nos. 1 and 2 have been REPRINTED, and may be had of all Booksellers. Office, 17, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

WORKS OF MR. CHARLES DICKENS, in Weekly Numbers, containing sixteen clear and handsomely printed pages, small octavo, double columns, price 2s. 6d. per volume. The Monthly Parts, sewed in a wrapper, price 7s. 6d. per volume. To commence with the PICKWICK PAPERS, which, completed in about thirty-two numbers, will cost four shillings, and to close with MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. The first number will be published on Saturday, the 27th of March. Prospectuses, with specimen pages, may be obtained from all Booksellers. London: CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand.

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On the 31st of March, 1847, will be published, the First Part of a New Edition of THE NEW TESTAMENT, Superbly Embellished with a Series of beautiful Vignette Illustrations, and each page surrounded by an elaborate decorative border, drawn by the first Artists, and engraved in the highest style of the art on Wood, under the superintendence of Mr. CHARLES HEATH.
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Character by CHARLES LAURENCE, LL.D., F.A.S.

NEW WORK BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.
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To be continued Monthly, price One Shilling; commencing with an English story, called THE CHILDREN OF THE NEW FOREST; to be followed by others in succession. The work will be printed on superfine paper, and in handsome type. Each number will consist of seventy-two pages of letter-press, and two illustrations engraved on steel.
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STAFFORD PENLEY'S EAU DE CARMES, a most fragrant, grateful, and delicious Perfume for the Toilet, the Ball Room, and the Chamber of the invalid, the choicest extracts from the rarest exotics. Its refreshing qualities render it indispensable to the World of Fashion; and its strength is not impaired by climate or length of time; recently invented, and considered the most beautiful Perfume of the day.—Sold, by appointment, by Mr. King, Perfumer, 13, Hanway-street, Oxford-street; Mr. Jennings, 100, Quadrant, Regent-street; Mr. Barnes, 1, Titchborne-street, opposite Haymarket.

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This novel, but most simple, and inexpensive invention is admirably adapted for Gardens containing a pond. The Pump has a very neat, business-like appearance; may be readily lifted with one hand, and is extensively patronised by eminent practical gardeners. To be had at Deane's Horticultural Implement Warehouse, opening to the Monument, 40, King William-street, London; and Deane's Illustrated Horticultural Implement Catalogue forwarded free to all parts of the United Kingdom.

SEND EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS, and by return, and post-free, you will get a handsome TEA-SPOON, of C. WATSON'S SOLID ALBATA PLATE, which is rapidly superseding Silver for all domestic uses. It is equally sweet and handsome as Silver itself. This is the only solid substitute now sold; and, unlike Plated Goods of any kind, there is nothing to wear off, so that the more you rub and clean it, the better it will continue to look, though in daily use for fifty years. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, and then send your order. A full catalogue of prices, with patterns of every other article manufactured from this beautiful Metal, will be enclosed with the sample Spoon.
Address C. WATSON, 41 and 42, Barbican; and 16, Norton Folgate, London.

TEAS AT WHOLESALE PRICES, 2, BUCKLESBURY CHEAPSIDE.
Good Useful Breakfast Tea 3s. 6d. to 3s. 4d.
Fine Do. Pekoe Flavoured 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.
Rich Pekoe Souchong 4s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.
Good Useful Tea 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.
Fine Imperial Gunpowder 4s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.
Superior Young Hyson 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.
Finest Gunpowder 7s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.
Six pounds of the above delivered free of carriage to any part of England.
MANSELL and CO., Wholesale Tea Dealers, 2, Bucklebury, Cheapside.

INVALUABLE IN EVERY LAUNDRY.—ROBINSON'S DRYING MACHINE entirely abolishes the destructive system of wringing, and so greatly facilitates the drying of all articles of apparel, blankets, counterpanes, &c., as to effect an important saving of time and fuel. It has been adopted in her Majesty's Laundry, Windsor, and in many public and private establishments throughout the Kingdom, including the Royal Naval Hospitals at Plymouth and Haslar, the Royal Marine Infirmary, Chatham; and the Baths and Washhouses, St. Pancras and Belsif. The operation is performed without pressure or friction, and cannot possibly injure the most delicate fabrics. Copies of testimonials, and all further particulars, may be obtained on application to W. E. JENKINS, Proprietor of the Patent, and sole Manufacturer, 27, Charles-street, Berners-street, London.—Machines are also made of sizes suitable for Dyers, Manufacturers, &c. &c.

CLARKE'S PATENT MORTAR LAMPS and LAMP MORTARS.—These incomparable Night Lamps are now manufactured in beautiful plain, coloured, and painted glass, and papier machée, which, with the great improvements that have been made in the Lamp Mortars, render them, without exception, the most elegant and perfect night lamp ever invented. Lamps, 1s. 6d., and upwards; Mortars, 7d. per box, double boxes, 1s. 2d. CLARKE'S PATENT NURSERY LAMP.—This Lamp burns the Patent Lamp Mortar, and will be found invaluable not only in the Nursery but in the Bachelor's room; it will keep hot a quart of water, or a pint of water and pint of food, at an expense of one half-penny for six hours, besides serving as an excellent night lamp; it is entirely free from smell or smoke, and may be carried about with perfect safety. May be obtained retail from most respectable Ironmongers, Oilmen, and Grocers, in the Kingdom, and wholesale at the Patentee's Lamp Manufactory, 55, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE, General Window-Blind Manufacturers, 3, Queen-street, three doors from Cheapside.
Venetian Blinds per square foot 0s. 8d.
Holland Roller Blinds 0s. 4d.
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Union Roller Blinds 0s. 4d.
Perforated Zinc Blinds, in mahogany frames 1s. 8d.
Gauze Wire ditto 1s. 8d.
Outside Blinds of Striped Cloth 1s. 9d.
Transparent Blinds, each 12s., 18s., 24s., 30s., 42s., and upwards.
Detailed lists of prices forwarded on application, post free.

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY!!! by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—It lights instantly, and saves money, time, and trouble. Sold by all respectable oilmen and grocers. If sent by post, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s., payable to Thomas Stevenson, No. 18, Wharf-road, City-road.

A CARD.—Mr. BROUGH, ACCOUNTANT, HOUSE and GENERAL AGENT, VALUER, SURVEYOR, and AUCTIONEER (Palgrave-place), 233, Strand, and No. 5, South Lambeth-place, Vauxhall, London. The great experience the advertiser has had in arranging difficult Accounts, and his large practice as a Valuer, Surveyor, and Disposer of Landed, Household, Farming, and other Properties, gives him confidence in asking for a portion of the support and patronage of his friends and the public. Valuations for the Transfer of Property, for administration, or for other purposes, properly and promptly attended to. N.B. Reference of the first respectability, and (if required) security to any amount can be given.

SECOND-HAND SILVER.—The Seller or Purchaser may receive every information on application to T. COX SAVORY & Co., Silversmiths, 47, Cornhill, seven doors from Gracechurch-street, London.

SHEFFIELD PLATE FOR THE DINNER TABLE.—The Catalogue of Prices, with Drawings of Silver-plated Dish Covers, Vegetable, or Curry Dishes, and other requisites for the Dinner Table, is Published, and may be had GRATIS, or will be sent Postage Free to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies. T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, 7s. per ounce.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank. A Pamphlet is Published, containing drawings and lists of prices of silver spoons and forks, tea and coffee services, and all the articles of silver required in family use. It may be had gratis, or will be sent, postage free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, No. 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In silver cases, with the detached escapement and jewelled; the prices are four guineas and a half, six, and eight guineas each; or in gold cases, 10, 12, 14, and 18 guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is most particularly adapted to his own use.

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, an unusually large variety of FOURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours, in Ormolu, Marble, and China. The designs are Pastoral and Historical, and include a few of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. The price is four, five, and seven guineas each, and upwards.
T. COX SAVORY and CO., No. 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SILVER TEA SERVICES of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new designs, in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customary in the trade:

Usbridge Pattern.	Thalia Pattern.
Strong Silver Tea-pot £10 18 0	Strong Silver Tea-pot £13 0 0
Ditto Sugar Basin 6 14 0	Ditto Sugar Basin 7 11 0
Ditto Cream-jug 4 10 6	Ditto Cream Ewer 5 2 0
Ditto Coffee-pot 14 10 0	Ditto Coffee-pot 16 17 0

Complete £35 12 6 Complete £42 10 0
A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, and on application the illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and prices of recent designs, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the Colonies. Drawback on silver plate exported 1s. 6d. per ounce.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacture, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 4s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

INDIA.—NOVEL PIANO IMPROVEMENTS.—Besides other desirable advantages, Pianos thus constructed stand admirably in tune, in any climate; and, the public accommodation demanding general adoption, LICENCES, on moderate terms, will be granted by her Majesty's Pianoforte Maker and Patentee, J. H. R. MOTT, 78, Strand.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much-admired piccolo, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for one Guinea. To those who wish to improve their skill, and to be enabled to reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.—Paper Models.

THE attention of Ladies is respectfully requested to the NORWICH COTTON COMPANY'S (J. and L. BARBER and CO.) 3 and 6 Cord Sewing, Knitting, and Netting Cotton, as being of the most beautiful texture of any yet produced. It is woven on reeling, 24, 32, and 36 ends; and can be had at all the most respectable Mercers, Drapers, and Haberdashers; and wholesale only of the Agent in London, Mr. W. W. TRIPP, 35, Friday-street, Cheap-side, and of J. and L. Barber and Co., Norwich.

THE SALE AT GEORGE SMITH'S.—During the progress of the ALTERATIONS, the remains of the Stock of India, French, and British Shawls; silks, satins, velvets, embroidered dresses, embroidered and printed muslins, fancy goods, furs and cloaks, table-linen, sheeting, Swiss curtains, &c., will be SOLD OFF at extremely reduced prices, in the Back Shop, partitioned off for that purpose; and the entrance to which is from the court-yard at the side of the premises, 32, Ludgate-hill, late Rundell and Bridge's.

MAGNIFICENT SILK FURNITURES, CARPETS, DAMASKS, and CHINTZES.—SEWELL and Co., of Compton House, respectfully beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that their Furnishing Department is now replenished with new goods, consisting of INDIA DAMASKS, in every shade of colouring; Silk Tabarets and Chintzes, Foreign and British Wool, Damasks for Curtains, Aubusson, Turkey, and Brussels Carpets, with several lots of Persian Rugs, at one-third the usual price; Swiss Muslin Curtains, Table Covers, German Damask Table Linen, &c., at 4s., 4s. 6d., and 4s. 8d. Compton-street; and 45 and 47, Fritch-street, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

TO HAPPY MOTHERS.—The great reduction in prices, caused by DISON'S SELLING OFF, has been most amply carried out in INFANTS' ROBES, FROCKS, CAPS, FROCK BODIES, &c., that Ladies far and near have been induced to lay in a stock of such unheard-of bargains. He has a few of an immense stock left, to which he entreats the earliest attention, together with his celebrated Buckingham Lace, at half their value; and a new arrival of Valenciennes Lace, at the reduced price, for the last week, at DISON'S, 237, Regent-street.

THE LAST WEEK OF DISON'S SELLING OFF, at 237, REGENT-STREET.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests having at length given their assent to the well-known 24th clause of the late Act, that Ladies can be participants in the advantage of DISON'S Selling Off; and he would particularly urge them to buy immediately Dresses, Frouches, Caps, Fichus, Habit Skirts, Collars, Laces, Cambric Handkerchiefs, whereby so great a saving may be effected that will amply repay for laying them by if not immediately wanted. No Goods can be sent out after twelve o'clock for approval, and cash must be paid for all on delivery, or before orders can be executed from the country.

KING and SHEATH will send Patterns to Ladies in the Country of all the NEW SILK DRESSES &c., FREE OF EXPENSE.
The Newest French Fancy Duques (extraordinary cheap), 2s. 6d. per yard.
The Richest Quality in Glace, Armure, à Carreaux, and Rayé, at 4s. 6d. An intermediate Quality, at 3s. 6d.
Very Rich Black Damas 3/4 Wide, 5s. 9d. per yard.
The Richest Black and Fancy Pou de Sois Damas 3/4 wide, 6s. 9d. and 7s. 9d.
The Richest Black and Coloured Watered Duques, at 4s. 6d.
Rich Pink and Blue French Satins, for Dresses and Bonnets, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 3d.
The Richest Black and Coloured Satins in Tarses Gros de l'Afrique &c., at 3s. 6d.
Very Rich Black Dress Satins, at 4s. 9d. The Richest Quality, 5s. 11d.
Rich Black and Coloured Lyons Velvets, for Mantles, Dresses, &c., at 7s. 9d.
Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

GIBBINS' CREAM OF ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This selected and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.
GIBBINS' EXTRACT OF ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Water, renders the Hair soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.
No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY.—Established Jan. 1, 1819.—Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 48.—Offices, No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London; and No. 63, Dame-street, Dublin. JOHN ELIOT DRINKWATER BETHUNE, Esq., Chairman. Insurances may be effected daily, by the ascending or descending scale, a limited number of annual payments, or by even annual, half-yearly, or quarterly payments. Parties effecting insurances on their lives for £200, or upwards, are privileged to attend and vote at the half-yearly General Courts.
CHARLES BAUNDERSON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL CATTLE STEAM SHIP CONVEYANCE COMPANY.—Registered Provisionally under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 110.—Capital, £50,000, in 10,000 Shares of £5 each.
The object of this Company is to afford increased facilities for the importation of cattle and other produce from the Continent, for which purpose it is proposed to build a sufficient number of large and well-ventilated vessels, especially constructed for the accommodation and carriage of cattle, and fitted with the screw propeller. The Company is formed by gentlemen interested in promoting the importation of cattle and provisions; who, convinced of the great want of proper vessels for that purpose, and the highly remunerative nature of the trade, confidently recommend it as a safe and desirable investment. Prospectuses, forms of applications for Shares, and every information, can be obtained of THOMAS MELLADREY, Esq., at the Offices of the Company, No. 10, Mark-lane; and of Messrs. CATTARNS and FRY, Solicitors to the Company, 62, Mark-lane, London.

THE NATIONAL REVERSIONARY INVESTMENT COMPANY.—No. 63, Old Broad-street, London.
CHAIRMAN—John Pemberton Heywood, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—Richard E. A. Townsend, Esq.
CONSULTING COUNSELLOR—George Lake Russell, Esq.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Cardale, Hiffe, and Russell.
ACTUARY—F. A. Englebach, Esq., of the Alliance Assurance Company.

This Company was instituted in the year 1837, for the purchase of Reversionary and Contingent Interests, Real and Personal, Life Interests and Annuities, and every description of Property that can be affected by the contingency of human life. Persons having such interests to dispose of may, on application, receive any information and assistance in making proposals to the Company; printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the Office. Every facility is afforded by the Solicitors of the Company in the investigation of a Vendor's title, so as to ensure the speedy completion of all purchases.
By order of the Board. G. A. RENDALL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN and SUBURBAN CEMETERIES SOCIETY.—Offices, 6, Broad-street-buildings, TRUSTEES.
Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.
Luke James Hansard, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Boardman and Sons, Great Winchester-street.
The Committee of Allotment hereby give notice to the numerous Applicants for Shares, that they have completed their investigation and allotment, and regret that, in consequence of the numerous applications, many persons must necessarily be disappointed of shares in the first limited capital of £100,000.
They further inform the Applicants to whom letters of allotment are this night posted, that the time for payment of the Deposit at the Commercial Banks of London and Edinburgh is limited to the 16th day of March inst.
By Order, EDWARD HOARE, Secretary.
6, Broad-street-buildings, March 2, 1847.

MESSRS. MOSELEY, SURGEON DENTISTS, 61, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street; removed from 33, Haymarket.

ON THURSDAY LAST, MR. CHUBB, of St. Paul's Churchyard, took the customary oaths at the Lord Chamberlain's Office on receiving the Honour of being appointed Patent Lock Manufacturer in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—To be LET (Rent only £60) AGNES VILLA, the very desirable residence, No. 3, Abbey-road; containing four chambers, two drawing rooms, study, and boudoir, two parlours, store closet, water-closet, two kitchens, three cellars, &c. Inquire on the premises.

CURRALL and SON, importers of COGNAC BRANDY of the highest quality.—Choice old pale at 60s., and brown at 48s. per dozen. Bottles, 2s. per dozen; hamper, 1s. Brandy at 21s. and 24s. per gallon. Bishopsgate-street Within.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Bett's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No. 1, John's-mews, Bedford-row.

JOHN HARVEY and CO., 9, Ludgate

